



# THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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### Issued Monthly By

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*Proposed Memorial to Nurses—World War II*

# The President General's Message

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS:

REGARDLESS of information we may wish to impart—or items of interest that may seem important to include in this November message—the principal thought centers around Thanksgiving Day, for November and Thanksgiving are synonymous in our minds and hearts.

November 11th, which celebrates Armistice Day, which followed World War I, marks one of the most outstanding events to be thankful for.

To those of us who can remember the great surge of joy and thanksgiving that went up from our nation at that time, the 11th of November will always be a day of rejoicing.

Since then, another war has been fought and won, and again we feel an outburst of gratitude that our country is no longer at war.

We give thanks for the safe return of millions of loved ones; for the fact that our country has never been attacked by shell or bomb; that the necessities of life are provided for our people and our children are being educated and cared for.

We give thanks for America, for the Constitution and our Republic; and then for our great Society and for what it means in the life of our Nation.

We rejoice that once again our 1947 Congress may convene in Washington in our own beloved and beautiful buildings. Perhaps there are some who think we should meet in April (according to our By-laws) instead of May, but the Board of Trade and Hotel Association did not give us a choice in the matter. They told us they could accommodate us only in May—so in May it had to be. The fact that they would accommodate 4,000 of us once again was such an utter joy that meeting one month later was small in comparison.

On the next page will be found a copy of the letter received from Mr. Arata of the Board of Trade, which explains the situation. At the Board Meeting on October 17, he fully explained why the Housing System was the only possible way of handling our large delegation.

We are thankful for our American homes, whether they be cabins tucked away in the mountains or nestling on the

plains, or by the sea, or mansions in the cities and “homey” homes.

We give thanks, too, for human relationships, for friends, for loyalty, for enthusiasm, for interests in life, for the thrill that comes when the sunlight strikes the wing of a red bird.

In other words, we are just thankful for life and all of its experiences. And so I leave you for another month and I fear I have given you nothing for November. For this once, I have written you, not as your President General, but as one friend to another, counting over a few of our blessings and being very, very thankful for each and every one of you, and for the fact that for the space of three years, I am privileged to call you my own Daughters.

Faithfully,

*May E. Talmadge*

President General,  
N. S. D. A. R.

◆ ◆ ◆  
THE GREATER NATIONAL CAPITAL  
COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE

204 EVENING STAR BUILDING  
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

September 6, 1946.

DEAR MRS. TALMADGE:

I know that you like we are getting many inquiries from members of the Daughters of the American Revolution asking why it is necessary to hold the D. A. R. conference in Washington in May of 1947 rather than on your customary dates in April. I am sending you information in this letter to state definitely our position and also that of the Hotel Association of Washington.

At the time the matter of returning the Congress to this city next year first came up the question of the ability of Washington hotels to accommodate the meeting was referred to a special meeting of the Hotel Association. At that meeting it was the unanimous opinion of the member hotels, which opinion was later concurred in by our Committee, that we would be most happy to have the Congress return to Washington, but that if it were to be accommodated adequately and assurance given that your delegates and guests could be properly housed, it would be necessary to shift the meeting time from the week of April 19th to approximately one month later.

(Continued on page 577)

# A Shrine to Nurses of World War II

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

NO mere marble shaft could possibly be a representative memorial to that army of self-sacrificing and courageous women who served at home and overseas as nurses and medical service women in the Army, Navy and Air forces in World War II.

So a practical memorial will be built as a lasting and useful tribute to these heroines of the medical front. This will be a National Memorial in Washington, D. C., a real nurses' center for rest and relaxation and a haven for those Angels of Mercy who emerged from months of strenuous service with the armed forces, shattered in health and with taut nerves. The imposing lists of men and women in the medical profession, the armed forces and civic circles who are working so hard to make the dream of 100,000 nurses for a retreat, a place to live and recreation center, insures the success of this project.

It is quite fitting that the plans for this building should be for a handsome and spacious, withal homelike memorial building, which embraces every type of modern convenience and opportunity for rest, relaxation and recreation. Beauty, embodied with a strong sense of the practical, which might be said to be the personification in architecture of the spiritual beauty and commonsense and efficiency of the great corps of women who devoted themselves to nursing the sick and wounded and succoring the unfortunate in the fiery cauldron of war.

This memorial, which will be the source of an opportunity for many nurses to relax and recuperate, will contain a comfortable lounge, library, assembly room, dining and kitchen facilities and sleeping rooms for three hundred women.

Those who are most interested in this project point out that through all the years our war nurses have had no place they could call their own for rest, study or recreation.

It is one of the shining examples of the gratitude men and officers alike feel for these women who stood by them in their darkest hours that the veterans in the hospitals and the members of the armed forces

who have returned to civilian life are among those most interested in the project of providing this center for nurses. Many of them in pointing out the right of these nurses to their place in the scheme of things in regard to a place of refuge and peace recite the heroic part these women played in standing staunchly by at Bataan, Guadalcanal, the Normandy Landing, Saipan, Cassino—anywhere our armed forces pushed forward. Some of them fell and looked to the nurses for merciful care which often meant life and sanity itself.

They dwell on the great debt the men of the armed forces and their families owe these women for their tender nursing through long nights, their lonesomeness, cheerful gallantry in days of despair and heartache.

In after ages when the names of those who have furthered this project for a Nurses' National Memorial are read it will be indeed a golden roll of honor.

That the official endorsement of Major-General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the United States Army and Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the U. S. Navy has been given to the project is an evidence of how earnestly the army and navy desires the women who stood so valiantly by their side in the throes of world war desire this special recognition of their service.

Mrs. Norman T. Kirk, chairman of the Board of Trustees, is devoting most of her time to this project, ably seconded by the other members of the board, including Dr. H. A. B. Dunning, Sr., Maxson A. Eddy, Major General Merritte W. Ireland, Arthur H. Johnson, Mrs. William North Sturtevant, secretary and Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt.

It is quite fitting that Mrs. Kirk should lead in this project for not only is she wife of the Surgeon General of the United States Army but was herself a nurse in the first World War. She understands and sympathizes from personal knowledge with the needs and ambitions of the nurses.

The Nurses' Memorial is a dream of Mrs. Kirk's. For years she has recognized this need of a center for medical service women



and has kept the torch brightly lighted.

Mrs. Kirk and the other members of the committee contend that the thousands of nurses who pass through Washington need a social center and temporary residence, a place where they can meet in their own building. This need is more apparent when it is remembered that many nurses because of their limited incomes are obliged to stay at only inferior hotels or rooming houses. Alas it is a sad fact that there is now no residence provision for veteran nurses.

Miss Rosalind Russell, the honorary national chairman of the Memorial Fund Committee, is a hard and active worker despite the fact that she is an honorary chairman. The national chairman of the Memorial Fund Committee is Arthur H. Johnson and his corps of committee members are B. H. Badanes, W. Eric Drake, Dr. J. H. F. Dunning, Maxson A. Eddy, Walter C. Koch, Morgan Parker, Mrs. Stuart V. Smith and Edward J. Sovatkin.

Mrs. Harry S. Truman heads the official list of sponsors.

It is quite in keeping with the story of the records of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that the name of the President General, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, should be listed among the sponsors of this project. Since the days when the D. A. R. responded to the call to enroll nurses in the Spanish-American War the members of the Society, descendants of those early patriots who fought for the ideals upon which this nation is founded, have always given ready sympathy and practical assistance to the nursing projects of the armed forces and the American Red Cross.

Also on this list of sponsors is Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, a favorite guest at D. A. R. events, who worked hard in the first world war at Walter Reed and inspired the formation of the famous Gray Ladies of the American Red Cross and who has been a determined and effective banner bearer for legislation in behalf of veterans and of nurses ever since she has been in Congress, and before.

Another sponsor who can count her service to the nursing profession and to the armed forces from service at Walter Reed, in the first world war, through the years after and during the World War II is Mrs. Henry R. Rea of Pittsburgh.

Other sponsors are:

Mrs. Norman T. Kirk, Co-Chairman; Mrs. Ross T. McIntire, Co-Chairman.

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It is a far cry of course from the women who nursed the ill and wounded in the Revolution giving freely of their services and throwing their homes open to wounded patriots and continentals. Many of the women who served in many sectors of the recent war, can trace their ancestry back to the women of the Revolution period working side by side with devoted women whose American ancestry is of more recent date but all Americans together, banded together in the great bond of relieving human suffering no matter where fate placed them.

Women have always contributed much to the service of their country in war and peace in the nursing and recently in the entire category of the medical profession. There have been periods when her services have gone unsung and therefore it is a great satisfaction to know that each and every American from the President of the United States, the Generals of the Army to small boys and girls salute these angels of mercy.

With rare discernment the benefits of the memorial have been thrown open to medical service women including qualified physicians, nurses, physical therapists and dieticians who have volunteered for service. To

quote those in charge of the project: "These women have done a job no less heroic than the men. Thousands were close to the front lines and were the first to care for the wounded while others attended casualties during transportation by air, sea and land."

Then the war is not over for many of these medical nurses and service women. Many of them are suffering from war's aftermath and are still in hospitals or not entirely recovered from wounds. A great army is still hard at work at the side of the men wounded and ill from the war. They are standing staunchly by the men and women who are battling their way back to life and health or face a life of hospitalization in our Army and Navy hospitals.

Some of the older nurses will make the Club their permanent home. All funds above the cost of the building will go into a permanent endowment fund for the purpose of making the project entirely self sustaining.

It is no wonder the offices of this Nurses' National Memorial in 325 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C., is one of the busiest places in Washington.

In this office eager exponents of the project like to show the visitors the pictures of the pretty young nurse, inscribed "The Friend of Millions" and read the caption, typical of the description of the 100,000 or more of them.

"If to leave the accustomed comforts of civilization and the niceties of gracious living so dear to the feminine heart; if to leave home, family and friends and separate oneself thousands of miles from them; if to endure ice, mud and rain in front line stations; if to sustain the drum fire and high explosives of the enemy; if all these things constitute heroism of the highest order, then these splendid women are heroes of the first order."

We all pay tribute to the Lady with the Lamp, the deathlessly famed English woman Florence Nightingale, who lighted the torch for recognition for women as nurses in war as well as peace. We point with pride also to our own quota of famous women who have won laurels in the nursing profession.



# Georgia Women in the Revolution and Women of Georgia Today

MRS. S. A. CARTLEDGE

THE subject I bring you—Georgia women in the Revolution and women of Georgia today—is one of universal application, for we feel that there is a fortitude and patriotism found in the women of all lands worthy of our deepest appreciation.

Georgia women in the Revolution were courageous, strong, and loyal; we also know that there were women of like abilities and patriotism in the other colonies.

The speech of Patrick Henry in Virginia protesting the Stamp Act kindled into flame the opposition that had been smoldering in all the colonies. "Liberty, property and no stamps" was the cry that stirred the nation. In Georgia we were and are proud of the Liberty Boys, for we are told the resistance offered in Georgia was much more serious than that in neighboring states. King George III did not approve of the repeal of the Stamp Act and Charles Townshend, more anxious to please the King than to promote good government in the colonies, became anxious for his government to exercise with vigor its right to govern the colonies as it saw fit. Against this background, which finally led to open war, we find numbers joining in the movement for independence, among them many women, thus leading to the significant name given by the British to that section of Georgia in Wilkes County which extended along the western frontier. It was called "Hornet's Nest."

Col. Elijah Clarke arranged to take the women and children from this dangerous area to safety beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains but some refused to leave, among them Col. Clarke's wife, Hannah. She had many encounters with the Tories, including having a horse shot from under her and having her home looted and burned. She followed her husband from fort to fort and nursed him following the first siege of Augusta. At one time when the British staged a surprise attack many were ready to surrender but not Hannah. "Not while I can load a gun," she said, "to your places,

men." The British retreated, thinking they were facing a greater force than they actually were.

Sarah Williamson was a wealthy Virginian who had come to Georgia to live. Her deeds might not be as spectacular as others but she felt that she could best serve at home, so she kept her looms and ovens busy in order that the fighting men might have food and clothing to carry on. The Tories tormented her as they did Hannah Clarke. Her elder son was hanged and her home plundered and burned. Homeless, she went with family and slaves to North Carolina to stay until it was possible to return. One of her daughters married John Clarke, son of Hannah.

Ruth Twiggs, of Richmond County and wife of General Twiggs, was typical of many of the women of her day, with a courageous character. As the British came near, she spirited her husband away and made her way to the colonial camp, though shots fell all about her.

Very little is known of Alice Moore Lawson, wife of Col. Lawson but we know at one time she did warn the patriots of the approaching British.

There were colored women heroines too. Recorded for us is the story of the patriotism of Mammy Kate, servant to Stephen Heard, the Revolutionary governor of Georgia who had been captured and taken to Augusta to be shot. This faithful servant made her way by night on horseback to Augusta, and there offered to "take in washing" for the British. After doing this for a time, she quietly walked out with one basket, perhaps a trifle heavy, which contained the Governor of Georgia! The horse she had brought for him was waiting and he made his escape.

The woman of Revolutionary fame we know best in Georgia is Nancy Hart. Nancy lived in the district known as Hornets' Nest, near what is now Elberton, Georgia, in Hart County. The stream near the Hart home was called by the Indians "War Woman's Creek" in her honor, thus indi-

cating that she was a force to be reckoned with. Nancy performed remarkable military feats—also had wonderful ideas of liberty.

At one time, when information was desired from the Carolina side of the Savannah River, no one would volunteer to go on such a hazardous journey. Nancy, with enthusiasm for the cause, agreed to go but when she reached the river she was unable to cross. Undaunted, she tied logs with grapevines and so made a raft on which to cross, obtained the information and returned with it to the Georgia troops.

At another time Col. Clarke needed information about the British who had captured Augusta. Nancy, dressed as a man and pretending to be crazy, gained admittance to the British camp, thus being able to gain for Col. Clarke valuable information.

Of course the most famous story of Nancy and one familiar to every reader of Georgia history, is the one laid in her own home. Raiding parties had been organized by the British in and near Augusta to try to compel the inhabitants to give allegiance to the King. One of these parties entered the home of Col. John Dooley and murdered him in cold blood in the presence of his wife and children. Five Tories from this same raiding party made their way to the cabin of Nancy Hart and asked for food. When Nancy replied that a lone gobbler was all she had, they demanded that she prepare it for them. She apparently served the meal with good will, but always her eye was on the muskets which had been stacked within easy reach. When water was needed for the meal Nancy sent her daughter to the spring to sound on the conch shell the signal for the men who were in the field to "keep close." She was detected trying to slip the muskets through the space between two logs of the house and a Tory instantly sprang to his feet. Nancy was quicker, saying that the first to step forward would be shot. One was bold enough to try and he was instantly killed. Another made a move toward her and he fell wounded. The Tories surrendered but Nancy kept them at the point of a gun until her husband and his friends came to her assistance. Shooting was declared too good for the men who had killed John Dooley and so Nancy exclaimed, "Let them hang for it!" The tree from

which they were hanged was pointed out as late as 1838 by people who had lived through these Revolutionary days.

Lucian Lamar Knight, in his "Memorials of Dixie Land," says: "She has left us no mound to bedew with our tears, to bedeck with our garlands; but she has left us an immortal memory."

Georgia's historian, C. C. Jones, says of the women of the Revolution: "In the darkest hours of the deadly conflict, the gentle hands of wives, mothers, and sisters furnished clothing, prepared ammunition and manufactured war trappings for soldiers in the field. Sometimes they grasped weapons in lonely dwellings, defended life and virtue against the unholy assaults of the Loyalists. Their encouragement was more effective than an army of banners."

Women have played their heroic part in wars since the Revolution and we are told that Southern women displayed nothing short of genius during the struggle of the War Between the States. They were required to substitute three-fourths of the articles commonly used before the war and so common an essential as salt could not be had. There were no factories in our agricultural South and so women and other noncombatants were forced to provide for themselves food, clothing and household necessities. It is interesting to note that coffee at that time was four dollars a pound; tea, eighteen to twenty dollars; butter, one fifty to two dollars a pound; and plain muslin, six to eight dollars a yard. "Notwithstanding these facts," says Matthew Page Andrews in "Women of the South in Wartime," the Southern women, suddenly and violently plunged into the midst of an economic cataclysm, rose equal to the occasion and showed they were even more ingenious than the men; for they were called upon to establish new processes and provide substitutes for a much greater variety of things."

Decatur is proud of Mary Gay, who was so impressed with the plight and sufferings of those around her, did in the case of one family, volunteer to take a mother and her flock to Madison, Ga., sixty miles away, where members of the family could provide for them. The transportation she was able to provide was so decrepit it was necessary for Mary Gay to walk and let the mother and children ride. She was able to obtain certain foods in Madison

and knowing the plight of others at home she brought back the cart loaded with provisions while she again walked the distance. Flour was selling at the time for one hundred dollars a single sack.

Certainly in our most recent of wars Georgia women have done heroic service. Some have served in the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, others have given themselves in the volunteer services of the American Red Cross, many another has served in the war plants, while many, like Sarah Williamson, have done their service in their own homes.

Georgia women truly have shown patriotism in wars of the past, which have each been won at a tremendous price.

We now have before us the structure for a permanent peace in the United Nations Organization. We all know a permanent peace requires a general acceptance of certain fundamental principles of justice and human rights and that these rights cannot be separated from responsibility. Rights imply corresponding duties on the part of individuals and nations so we must make a contribution through constructive citizenship and useful activities according to our capacities.

Public opinion is a strong force and if we would have a world where justice and human rights are recognized, we would be energetic as to our own responsibilities for such a world. To be apathetic, we would develop visionless leadership and the age of which we are now a part can be

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### Letter from Greater National Capital Committee

(Continued from page 571)

A survey was made of all the hotels in the Association and it was indicated that the earliest possible date which could be made available to the Congress would be the week of May 19th. This information was relayed to the Officers of your organization, to whom this date was acceptable.

I am sure that you appreciate, and feel that your membership appreciates likewise, the fact that we are most anxious to make any meeting the D. A. R. holds in Washington a complete success. We felt that to insure the success of the meeting this shift in dates was not only advisable but necessary. It would have been and is a physical impossibility to properly house your members on the earlier date. This information is being sent you with the full concurrence of our Committee and the Hotel Association of Washington.

Sincerely yours,

CLARENCE A. ARATA,  
Manager.

literally destroyed. Two issues are definitely before men of good will everywhere. We must have law and order or hysteria and chaos.

The principles of justice and human rights as exemplified in the teachings of Jesus Christ have been held up to us as the hope of the world by such leaders as former Ambassador Grew and General MacArthur and in recent weeks columnist Drew Pearson and our own President Truman have said in substance, "We must accept the Sermon on the Mount or destruction."

We are a group of women who love our country. Let us be aggressive about the outlawing of future wars by urging our representatives to give us a government that will believe in, and practice, justice and human rights and so keep the peace so costly won!

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Radio station W. A. G. A., Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 26, 1946.

For the Baron Dekalb Chapter D.A.R.

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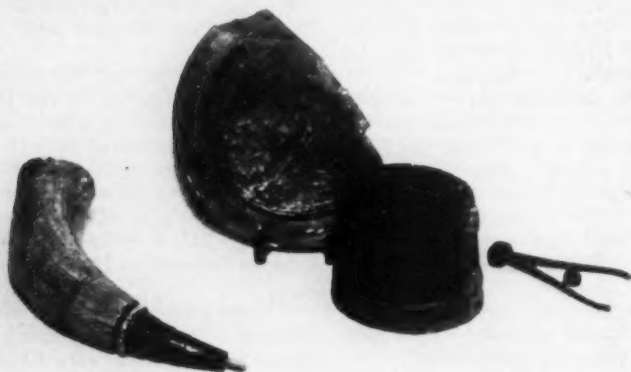
### Byrd Prewitt Chapter

THE Byrd Prewitt Chapter of D. A. R. was organized on October 16, 1940, at Ulysses, Kansas. Mrs. Ruth Berger, then State Regent, Mrs. Dorothy Shrewder, then Vice Regent and Mrs. H. M. Stricklen, then State Cor. Secretary, met at the home of Mrs. D. S. Forshee, Ulysses, Kansas, to organize the chapter. The members were from four different Kansas towns, and one from Oklahoma.

The name of Byrd Prewitt was chosen for the Chapter to honor Mrs. Forshee, as it was the name of her ancestor.



# Treasures of Our Museum



## "WE KEPT YE POWDER DRY"

BY GLADYS HUNKINS WEBSTER, *Curator*

"This memorial of a franzy cow  
I write on it to tell you how  
That when she was teid she struck the tree  
And by hur unlucky stroke this horn fell to me"

TO the family farm yard, to the horn smith, combmaker, engraver, or gunsmith went our Colonial musketeer and rifleman for his romantically treasured powder horn.

Horns were used in Europe to carry gunpowder from the early years of its discovery and the tradition was brought from the old world to America. Sometimes replaced by gourd or bottle, and ca. 1830 by the metal flask, the horn for many a year (as long as separate powder charges were required) continued to be the favorite of hunter and soldier.

Like the three bears, powder horns were great big, medium, and small. Large ones were selected to hold just the right amount of powder for a cannon's charge, or were family horns with a capacity of four or five pounds from which the medium sized horns of family musketeers were filled. Small were the pistol horns and primers, the latter filled with finer powder for the "priming pan".

Although some American powder horns were professionally made, the majority were home products achieved from well chosen ox or cow horns (calf horns for primers). In fashioning, both ends were sawed off and the horn boiled in water and potash to free the pith. The small end was bored for the flow of powder, and tip and neck scraped to under layers of darkened color, leaving a raised band for affixing the "shoulder cord". The body of the horn was also scraped, and polished with pumice and oil. Then both openings were closed, the base by a permanent wooden plug held in place with pegs, and the spout by a removable wooden stopper, plain or carved.

As scrimshawing to the sailor, the engraving of a powder horn was to pioneer or soldier, his

most prideful aesthetic accomplishment. His tool was a jackknife which often produced delightful results, but necessarily less finished and less formal than the professional work of a graver. After design and inscription were completed color was often applied.

Powder horn decoration runs the gamut of designs animate and inanimate, real and imaginary, conventionalized and naturalistic—associated with land, sea, and sky. A cat chases a rat, the king of beasts stands in majesty; men hunt, sail the seven seas, fight battles, and belong to the Masons; landscapes delight the eye. But outstanding in quality and historic interest are the map horns which guided our men and/or recorded their exploits in the fateful days of French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars.

Inscriptions are naive, prosaic, witty, or profoundly serious typically including name, date and town, sometimes an obituary, sometimes a diary, a maxim patriotic, amusing or religious verse.

In Colonial days of peace, the powder horn hung alongside the flintlock over the lintel of the cavernous kitchen fireplace telling tall tales of hunting "der & bar", of fighting wars with men, red and white. Today, in the world's greatest museums, we study powder horn engraving as a folk art descended from the oldest technique of surface ornamentation. And in our hearts we cherish the history their lines recapture.

*Illustration Note: Powder horn, "Moses Blood His Horn 1749", used in the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars; powder bucket of Revolutionary days; pewter plate, the missing portion of which was converted into bullets for Indian warfare; bullet mold.*

Source Material: "American Engraved Powder Horns", by Stephen V. Granesay, Metropolitan Museum.



# Parliamentary Procedure

## REPRESENTATION AT CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

**A**TENTION! Are you a newly elected chapter regent? If you are, read this article.

What are the requirements for representation? Article IX of the National Society By-Laws states very clearly what rules a chapter must observe in the election of its representatives:

**WHEN**—Section 7, "Delegates and alternates to the Continental Congress must be elected on or before the first day of March each year."

**WHO**—Section 7, "A member must have belonged to the chapter at least one continuous year immediately preceding the Continental Congress, to be eligible to represent that chapter at said Congress". Of course a newly organized chapter may be represented by its regent or vice regent and a member who has been received by transfer from the Children of the American Revolution is entitled to be elected a representative, although she may not have been a D. A. R. for one continuous year before Congress.

**WHAT ABOUT DUES**—Section 8, "The representation of any chapter at any meeting of the National Society during the year, beginning February first, SHALL BE BASED UPON THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS, WHOSE DUES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR ARE CREDITED UPON THE BOOKS OF THE TREASURER GENERAL THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY PRECEDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS."

In Article IV, Section 6, we find a very specific rule regarding this: "A member who is in arrears for dues shall not be entitled to representation at the meetings of the National Society, NOR SHALL SHE BE ENTITLED TO VOTE FOR DELEGATES OR ALTERNATES TO MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY."

May a Life Member be elected a representative? YES.

May an Associate Member be elected a representative? NO.

Some chapters feel they may appoint delegates and alternates. This can not be done as all representatives from a chap-

ter MUST BE ELECTED.

How many alternates may be elected? Only two for each voter.

As the seating in Constitution Hall is becoming more restricted each year, owing to the increased membership in the National Society, it is not possible to have as many alternates as we were privileged to have a few years ago.

Each voter should have an accredited alternate, so designate one of the alternates as the accredited alternate and so mark her name with an asterisk, so that she may be assured a seat in the Hall. The vice regent of your chapter, by virtue of her office, is your alternate but if your chapter wishes to elect the vice regent as a delegate she may be so elected and another alternate designated as the regent's alternate. Sometimes though, if your alternates are not in attendance as a whole, it is better not to designate the regent's alternate on the credential blank, for then any one of the alternates could be the regent's alternate, provided of course the vice regent was not serving as such. **DO NOT ELECT ANY MEMBER AS A DELEGATE OR AS AN ALTERNATE WHOM YOU ARE NOT REASONABLY SURE WILL ATTEND.**

**State Representation.** How many representatives may a State Society have at Congress? Only the State Regent, or in her absence, the State Vice Regent, may be a voting member of Congress. If your chapter has the honor of a state officer among its members other than these two, do at least elect her an alternate, if you feel you can not let her be a delegate. Should your chapter number several hundred members, thus giving you quite a few representatives, send the state officer as a voter.

Chapter regents, you have a great responsibility and see to it that your representatives are elected as required by the National Society and that your credential blanks are correctly filled out, signed and mailed promptly. When your blanks are received, read very carefully the directions that are sent with them, and see to it that no representative from your chapter has to be

(Continued on page 589)

# Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

NO state has been more generous in sharing her published records than has Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Archives are to be found in most large libraries, and in some cases they have been sent as gifts to localities and organizations devoid of genealogical material, one of which was to the Lue R. Spencer Genealogical Traveling Library of Nebraska, over twenty-five years ago.

In order to appreciate the wealth of material in the Archives we submit this outline so well prepared and contributed in 1939 by Franklin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and filed in volume 1, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, Court Record.

## PENNA. ARCHIVES

Colonial records—16 vols. (indexed)

1st Series—12 volumes (indexed) with Colonial Records Selected & arranged from original documents 1664-1790.

2nd Series—19 vols.—No general index—each Vol. has subject index.

- Vol. 1 (1) Minutes of board of war  
(2) Minutes of Naval board  
(3) Papers relating to British prisoners  
(4) Committee & Council of Safety 1776-77  
(5) Col. Atlee's Journal on battle of Long Island '76  
(6) Papers relating to Revolutionary War  
(7) Plans for construction of Chevaux Frize in Delaware River 1771-84
- Vol. 2 (1) Marriage Licenses previous to 1790  
(2) Persons naturalized in Prov. of Penna  
(3) Officers & Soldiers in service of Penna 1744-64  
(4) Indian Traders  
(5) Mediterranean passes  
(6) Letters of Marque & Ships registers 1743-76
- Vol. 3 (1) Persons who took oath of allegiance in Penna 1776-94  
(2) Papers relating to War of Rebellion 1774  
(3) Provincial deputies  
(4) Provincial conference.
- Vol. 4 (1) Papers relating to Whiskey Insurrection  
(2) Journey of Col. Thomas Proctor to Indians of Northwest

- (3) Defense of frontiers 1790-96
- Vol. 5 (1) Papers relating to colonies on the Delaware
- Vol. 6 (1) Papers relating to French occupation in Western Pennsylvania
- Vol. 7 (1) Papers relating to provincial affairs in Penna 1682-1750
- Vol. 8 (1) Record of Penna Marriages prior to 1810
- Vol. 9 (1) Marriage licenses (contd.) prior to 1810  
(2) Officers of the Colonies on the Delaware and the province of Penna 1614-1776  
(3) Provincial officers in Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, Chester, Phila, Bucks, Lancaster & York, etc.

4th Series—12 Volumes. Each volume has a subject indexed contents Governors Papers.

5th Series—8 Volumes. Full index in Vol. 15 of the 6th Series.

- Vol. 1 (1) Officers & soldiers in the province of Penna 1744-65 (Rep. of Vol. 2, 2nd Ser. (3))
- Vol. 2 (1) Col. Wm. Thompson's battalion of riflemen, etc. 1775-76
- Vol. 3 (1) Continental Line of the invalid regiment 1777-83  
(2) Revolutionary soldiers, etc.
- Vol. 4 (1) Continental line—5th Penna., also regiments 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th
- Vol. 5 (1) Associators & militia, Penna. (Bedford, Berks, Bucks & Chester Counties)
- Vol. 6 (1) Muster rolls Penna. militia, Cumberland Co.
- Vol. 7 (1) Muster rolls Penna militia, Lancaster Co.
- Vol. 8 (1) Muster rolls Penna militia, Northampton & Northumberland

6th Series—15 Volumes—No index.

- Vol. 1 (1) Muster rolls relating to associators & militia of city & county of Phila.
- Vol. 2 (1) Muster rolls relating to Associators & militia of Washington, York & Westmoreland Counties. Harbaugh's weddings and communicants
- Vol. 3 (1) Militia rolls—1783-90  
(1) Bedford Co. (2) Bucks Co. (3) Chester Co. (4) Dauphin Co. (5) Franklin Co. (6) Lancaster. (7) Montgomery Co. (8) Northampton Co. (9) Phila Co. (10) Washing-

- ton Co. (11) Westmoreland Co.  
(12) York
- Vol. 4 (1) Military abstract from executive minutes 1790-1817
- Vol. 5 (1) Muster & pay rolls of Penna militia 1790-1800—Allegheny, Chester, etc.
- Vol. 6 (1) Records from Egypt Ref. Church Lehigh Co. 1734-1836  
(2) Baptismal records  
(3) Marriage records of Rev. John Waldschmidt  
(4) Communion communicants  
(5) Penna Marriage licenses
- Vol. 11 (1) Tax List—Chester County
- Vol. 12 (1) Tax List—Chester County
- Vol. 13 (1) Tax List—Bucks County
- Vol. 14 (1) Tax List—City & County of Phila. 1769-79
- Vol. 15 (1) Tax List—City & County of Phila. 1779-81
- Vol. 16 (1) Tax List—City & County of Phila. 1781-83
- Vol. 17 (1) Tax List—Lancaster County 1771-88
- Vol. 18 (1) Tax List—Berks County 1767-85
- Vol. 19 (1) Tax List—Northampton & Northumberland 1772-87
- Vol. 20 (1) State & Supply transcripts Cumberland 1778-85
- Vol. 21 (1) Tax Lists—York County 1779-83
- Vol. 22 (1) Tax Lists—Bedford County 1773-84  
(2) Tax Lists—Huntington County 1778  
(3) Tax Lists—Westmoreland County 1783-86  
(4) Tax Lists—Fayette County 1785-86  
(5) Tax Lists—Allegheny County 1791  
(6) Tax Lists—Washington County 1783  
(7) Census of Bedford County 1784 & Westmoreland Co. 1783
- Vol. 23 (1) Muster Rolls of Navy Line  
(2) Muster Rolls of Militia & Rangers  
(3) List of Pensioners 1812-32
- Vol. 24 (1) Warrants of land in the several counties of Penna 1730-89
- Vol. 25 (1) Warrants of land in the several counties of Penna
- Vol. 26 (1) Warrent of land in the several counties of Penna
- Vol. 27 (1) Minutes & references to land in Penna
- Vol. 28 (1) General index to 3rd Series
- Vol. 29 (1) General index to 3rd Series
- Vol. 30 (1) General index to 3rd Series
- Vol. 7 (1) War of 1812-1814
- Vol. 8 (1) War of 1812-1814
- Vol. 9 (1) War of 1812-1814 (drafter troops)
- Vol. 10 (1) Expenditures of war of 1812 & Mexican War 1846-47
- Vol. 11 (1) Election returns 1789 (Various counties)
- Vol. 12 (1) Forfeited estates, inventories & sales
- Vol. 13 (1) Forfeited estates, inventories & sales
- Vol. 14 (1) Memo book of Dr. John Ewing account of a journey to settle boundary of Penna 1784

(2) Early petitioners, etc.

Vol. 15 (1) Index to 5th Series

7th Series—Vol. 1 to 4 index to 6th Series.

\* \* \*

## A NATURALIZATION PAPER

## MARYLAND VIZ.

At a generall assembly begun and held at St. Mary's, in the Province of Maryland, xvi. die. Aprilis, xxxvi. Cacily, &c A. D. MDXIX.

The hon. CHARLES CALVERT, Esq. Governor.

In the records and proceedings of the same session, among others is the following, viz:

To the Right Hon. the Lord Proprietary of the provinces of Maryland and Avalon Lord Baron of Baltimore:

The humble peticon of Garrett Vansweringen, Barbarah De Barrette, wife of the said Garrett, Elizabeth Vansweringen and zacharias Vansweringen, children of the said Garrett and Barbarah, Isaach De Barrette, Robert Roeland, Jean Jouridaine, John Vanheoch, Charles Dele Roche and Peter Johnson, all resydents and inhabitants of this province,

HUMBLY SHEWETH unto your Lordship, that your peticoner, Garrettee Vansweringen was born in Reensterdwan, in Holland, under the dominion of the States Generall of the united provinces, Barbarah De Barrette, in Valenchene, in the Low Countryes belonging to the Kind of Spayne, Elizabeth Vansweringen, in Newanstell in Delaware Bay, then under the government of the said States Generall; Zacharias Vansweringen, there also, Isaac De Barette, at Harlem, in Holland aforesaid, Robert Roleands, in Brabant, within the dominions of the said States Generall, Jean Jourdaine, at Rouan, in the Kingdom of France, John Vanheoch, in the collony of Virginia, under the dominion of His Majesty of G. Britain, Charles Dele Roch, within the Kingdom of France, and Peter Johnson, in the kingdom of Sweaden, and your peticoners being now removed into this province, have for divers yeares therein inhabited, being invited to come and dwell within this province, by and upon confidence of your Lordship's declaracon of the second of July, one thousand six hundred, forty and nine, whereby you did impower your gouvernour from time to time to grant lands unto any persons of French, Dutch, Spanish, Swedish or other foreign descent, in the same in as ample manner and upon the same terms and provisoes as he was thereby impowered to grant land to any person or persons of British or Irish descent, and duresing their said abode within this province, your peticoners have beene alwayes faithful and obedient unto your Lordships lawes; yett for that your peticoners are not of British or Irish descent, they cannot take benefit of the lawes and customes of this province as others, the good people of this province of British or Irish descent, may to their great losse, prejudice and hinderance as alsoe to the deterring of divers others of the forreigne nations aforesaid by coming into this province with usefull artificers and handicrafts men. May itt therefore please your Lordship of your abundant goodness and wonted care of and over this province, that itt may be ordained and enacted by

your Lordship, and be itt ordained and enacted by the Right Hon. the Lord Proprietary of this province, by and with the advice and consent of the upper and lower house of this present Generall Assembly, that your Lordship's humble petitioners, Garrette Vansweringen, and Barbarah his wife, Elizabeth and Zacharias Vansweringen, Isaac De Barrette, Robert Roelands, Charles De La Roche, Jean Jourdain, John Vanheoch, and Peter Johnson, and every one of them shall from henceforth be adjudged, reputed and taken as natureall borne people of this province of Maryland alsoe that they and every one of them shall and may hence forth by the same authority be enabled and adjudged to all intents and purposes able to demand, challenge, aske, have, hold and enjoy any lands, tennements hereditaments and rents within this province as heir or heirs to any of their ancestors by reason of any discent in fee simple or fee tayle, generall or Speciall, or come to them or any of them, by any discent in fee simple, fee tayle generall or speciall or remainder upon any estate, tayle as aforesaid or by any other lawfull conveyance or conveyances, whatsoever as if they and every one of them had been born in this our province, or were of British or Irish discent as aforesaid and alsoe that they and every of them from hence forth may and shall be enabled to prosecute, maintain and avow, justify and defend all manner of accounts, suits, plaints and other demands, whatsoever, as liberally, frankly, freely, fully, lawfully and securely as if they and every of them had been naturally born within this province of Maryland or were of British or Irish discent and as any other person or persons naturally borne within this province or of British or Irish discent, may any ways lawfully doe any laws provisoec, act or custome of this province or other thing, whatsoever, had, made, ordayned or done within this province to the contrary thereof in any wise to the contrary notwithstanding.

## STATE OF MARYLAND viz:

I hereby certify the foregoing to be truly copied from Liber W. H. and L. folio's 39 and 40, one of the Law Record Books of the late province of Maryland, and remaining of record in the General Court Office for the Western Shore of the State aforesaid.

In TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office this seventeenth day of December, Anno Domini seventeen hundred and ninety two, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of America.

(SEAL)

JOHN GWINN,

Cik. Gn. Ct. W. Shore, State of Maryland.

April 1669.

AN ACT for the naturalization of Garrett Vansweringen, Barbarah De Barrette, wife of the said Garrett, Elizabeth Vansweringen and Zacharias Vansweringen, children of the said Garrett and Barbarah, Isaac De Barrette, Robert Roeland, Jean Jourdain, Charles De La Roche, John Vanheoch and Peter Johnson, all residents and inhabitants within this province.

## STATE OF MARYLAND viz:

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing act to be truly copied from W. H. Folio 127, one of the Law Record Books of the late province of Mary-

land, and now remaining of Record in the General Court Office for the Western Shore of the State aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office; this seventeenth day of December, A. D. seventeen hundred and ninety two, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of America.

JOHN GWINN,

Cik. Gen. Court W. Shore, State of Maryland.

## A RECORD OF THE BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES OF SAMUEL SWEARINGEN, HIS WIFE AND FAMILY

Samuel Swearingen, son of Charles and Susanah, was born, April 16, 1760.

Sarah Bennett was born September 19th, 1767—Daughter of William and Luranah; and departed this life the 25th September, 1809, about seven o'clock in the morning.

Samuel Swearingen and Sarah Bennett were married April 14th, 1785.

Matilda, their daughter, was born August 15th, 1786; and married to Augustus Werninger, December 8th, 1802.

Susanah Harriett, their daughter, was born April 11th, 1788; and married to John S. Barnes February 4th, 1806.

Thomas Van Swearingen, their son, was born March 23d, 1792, and was married to Susan Kiger, August 18th, 1815.

Charles Aoner Swearingen, their son, was born February 1st, 1795.

William Swearingen, their son, was born February 12th, 1797.

Luranah Swearingen, their daughter, was born June 3d, 1799.

Drusillah Swearingen, their daughter, was born July 11th, 1804.

C. A. Swearingen, October 3, 1816.

—F. &amp; A. Britton, Printers—

Contributed by Miss Elizabeth Swearingen, Elkins, W. Va.

\* \* \*

Unexpected and often amusing sources of genealogical information are sometimes discovered by the "Anxious Inquirer" as shown in this interesting item in D. A. R. Library, copied by Alice C. Lapham of Peace Party Chapter, D. A. R., of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

It is taken from a County tax book kept by James Jones and found among the papers of Jonathan Denison, South Berlin, New York, and now owned by George D. Lapham, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

It is interesting to note that most of these names are included in the census of the next year, that of 1790, of Stephentown, Albany County, New York, pages 45 to 50 inclusive. (Again let me urge the purchase of these 1790 Census schedules, *while they are yet available*, at one dollar per volume, from Government Printing

Office, Washington, D C. They are invaluable to the researcher. L.R.S.)

"A dog tax for the year 1789 against the inhabitants of Stephentown in my bill to collect. All owned 1 dog taxed 1 shilling, except Isaac Austin had 2 dogs and taxed 5 shillings.

Jonathan Green	Nathan Howard
Jas. Adams, Jr.	*Isaac Austin
Wyat Rose	Joseph Greene
Geo. Tift	Ben N. Dyre
Record Tabor	Joshua Palmer
Jonathan Brown	George Tift
Beriah Holcum	Allen Mattison
Abraham Winstone	Thomas Vars
Joseph Reynolds	Benjamin Gardner, Jr.
Stephen Sheldon	Timothy Mathison
John Boardman	Nathan Brockway
John Wylie	Simeon Gardner, 3
Joseph Rogers	years
Joseph Rogers, Jr.	Pardon Hammon
Samuel Varcy, Jr.	Jonathan Babcock, 3
Allen Matteson	years"

\* (It is also noticed that in the 1790 census, page 46, Isaac Austin is listed as head of family with two males over sixteen years, four under sixteen, and four females. L.R.S.)

\* \* \*

Contributed by Mrs. William Montgomery Sweeny, 8-10 Twenty-seventh Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

#### HIGGINBOTHAM

Aaron Higginbotham, Sr., son of John and Frances (Riley) Higginbotham, m. Clara Graves, dau. of Francis, Jr., (d. 1748) and Ann — Graves, of Essex Co., Va. He d. in Amherst Co., Va. in 1785.

Church Warden and Vestryman, Amherst Parish, Amherst Co., Va., 1767.

Capt. Amherst Co., Va. Militia, 1769

Their eldest son Samuel Higginbotham, m. circa 1769, Jane Satterwhite, dau. of John and Ann Satterwhite, of Essex Co., Va.

Lieut. Amherst Co., Va. Militia, 1769.

Capt. War of the Revolution.

Major, Amherst Co., Va. Militia, 1785.

Colonel, Amherst Co., Va. Militia, 1787.

Church Warden and Vestryman, Lexington Parish, Amherst Co., Va., 1781.

Gentleman Justice, Amherst County, Virginia Court, 1791.

He removed to Georgia with his family in 1793.

Delegate from Elbert Co., Ga. to the Constitutional Convention, 1795.

Justice of the Peace, Elbert Co., Ga., 1795.

Justice Inferior Court, Elbert Co., Ga., Oct. 21, 1797 (also Feb. 14, 1799); Feb., 1803, deceased.

#### Children:

1. Samuel Higginbotham, Jr. Oct. Court, 1790, he was admitted and sworn as Deputy Surveyor on the motion of James Higginbotham, Surveyor. (O.B. 1790-1794, p. 321.)

2. John Satterwhite Higginbotham, m. 1st, in Amherst Co., Va., Dec. 17, 1792. (M.L.B.) Anne Stanton Higginbotham, b. Dec. 22, 1773, dau. of Capt. John Higginbotham, of Amherst Co., Va., Militia in the Revolution, and Rachel (Banks)

Higginbotham, whom he m. July 9, 1767, (M.L.B.) dau. of Gerrard and Anne (Stanton) Banks, of Amherst Co., Va. John Satterwhite Higginbotham, m. as his 3rd wife, March 30, 1834, in Elbert Co., Ga., Sally Lourimore, who d. 1855. He d. 1842.

3. Ann Higginbotham, b. May 8, 1772; living Dec. 23, 1845, m. Aug. 7, 1794, William Fortson, b. Feb. 28, 1774, d. Jan. 9, 1846 in Green Co., Alabama.

#### Children:

1. Jane Fortson, b. Feb. 3, 1796;

2. Rachel W. Fortson, b. Oct. 20, 1797, m. Burwell Ridgway. He was a son of James Ridgway, who was b. 1770, d. testate about 1840 in Elbert Co., Ga., m. Amherst Co., Va. Nov. 9, 1791, Elizabeth Tennison, dau. of John Tennison (d. sometime between date of will, 19 Aug., 1790 and Nov. 8, 1791) and wife Ann Tennison. James Ridgway was a son of Thomas Ridgway residing in Amherst during the Revolution where he furnished supplies to the army. At a Court held for Amherst Co., Va., April 2, 1782, pursuant to a late Act of Assembly entitled "An Act for Adjusting Claims for property impressed &c." he was paid \$5 "for a large well fixt double Britch Musket, Imps'd per Cert. 21 Feb. 1781". In 1783 he was living in Amherst Co. head of a family of seven. By 1785 he had moved to Halifax Co., Va. and was head of a family of eight.

At Amherst Co., Va. Court, 1787, he was a witness for James Dillard, Jr. against James Bell, for which he was paid 345 lbs. gross tobacco and 2s. for his attendance at Amherst Court one day and traveling 80 miles from Halifax County and for ferrage at Staunton and James River. (Amherst Co., Va., O.B. 1787-1790, p. 132.) He removed to Georgia about 1799, where he died in Elbert County.

A son of Burwell and Rachel W. Ridgway was named Tennison Ridgway and a dau. Rachel Lucy Wynn Ridgway, m. John M. Hill and d. in Mansfield, Louisiana.

3. Samuel H. Fortson, b. June 10, 1799;

4. Elizabeth Fortson, b. March 19, 1801;

5. William Thomas Fortson, b. Dec. 19, 1802;

6. Fanny Fortson, b. Oct. 17, 1804;

7. Elijah S. Fortson, b. Aug. 8, 1806;

8. Jephtha V. Fortson, b. July 20, 1808;

9. Ann Fortson, b. Feb. 26, 1810;

10. Roderick R. Fortson, b. Oct. 28, 1811;

11. Elisha Fortson, b. Oct. 16, 1813;

12. Peter E. Fortson, b. Dec. 31, 1814;

13. Aaron J. Fortson, b. July 26, 1816.

A great, great grandson of William and Ann (Higginbotham) Fortson, Pegram Whitworth, born in Mansfield, Louisiana, but removed to Greenwood when five years old and attended Thatcher Institute, as a young lieutenant took part in the capture of Manila in the Philippine Islands. For his activities in the islands he was awarded three silver stars and was twice cited for bravery. Appointed colonel Aug. 5, 1917; promoted to brigadier-general in Aug. 8, 1918. For his gallant services in France as commanding officer of the 71st Brigade, General Whitworth was cited for gallantry.

4. Aaron Higginbotham.

5. Blackley Higginbotham.

6. Clarysia Higginbotham, m. April 5, 1810, in Elbert Co., Ga., Stephen Cheatham.



7. George Green Higginbotham, b. in Amherst Co., Va., m. Feb. 20, 1817, (M.L.B.) in Elbert Co., Ga., Sarah Fortson, b. in Elbert Co., Ga., March 30, 1800; d. May 7, 1858. He removed to Green Co., Ala.; d. at Clinton, Ala., May 6, 1859. Was Major in the War of 1812. A daughter Sarah Ann Higginbotham, m. Major Bennett Smith Dickson.

8. Vilata Higginbotham, b. 1779, m. 1796, George Turman, b. 1778, d. 1840, son of James and Martha (Seale) Turman. She d. 1838.

#### References

"Higginbotham Family of Virginia," by William Montgomery Sweeny, *William and Mary Quarterly*, Jan., April, July, Oct., 1918; April, 1919, p. 297; Sweeny: "Capt. Thomas Graves and Some of His Descendants," *W.M.Q.*, 1935, p. 393; "Valentine Papers," Vol. III, p. 1481; McIntosh: "Official History of Elbert Co., Ga., 1790-1935," pp. 66, 73-74; Sweeny: "Marriage Bonds and Other Marriage Records of Amherst Co., Va., 1763-1800," pp. 39, 65; Amherst Co., Va. Order Book, 1773-1782, p. 486. (This book of historical interest, covering the Revolutionary period, said to have been destroyed or carried away at the time of Hunter's Raid during the Civil War, was found by the writer, 1931, in a closet under the seats in the Court Room, Amherst County, Virginia. Besides other genealogical data it contains record of the commissions of officers in the Amherst Co., Va. Militia and payments for supplies furnished the army in the Revolution. With the "Lost Order Book" was found a mass of old papers containing, among other things, chancery suits, deeds held for further proof and wills not recorded, among them, the will of John Tension): First Census of the United States; Will of William Fortson, (Will Book C, p. 114, Green Co., Eutaw, Ala.); Manuscript left by Mr. Sweeny—ten volumes—of genealogical data on the Higginbotham and allied families, which he had collected over a period of forty years; Ackerly & Parker: "Our Kin," p. 605; Sweeny: "Col. James Higginbotham, Surveyor of Amherst County, Virginia."

#### TENSION

July 2, 1762, Henry Tension, Sr., of Amherst Co., Va. conveys by deed of gift land on Porridge Creek in Amherst Co., Va.,—100 acres each to Henry Tension, Jr. and John Sims Tension.

No witnesses.

He signed  
Henry Tension Senr

The following memorandum to each deed:

"Memorandum that in the day & year within written levying & seizure of the within granted Land & premises by the within named Henry Tension Senr. to the within mentioned Henry Tension Junior with quiet and peaceable possession To Have and to Hold &c.

his  
Henry H. Tension (L S)"  
mark

(D. B. App. 52, 53.)

July 8, 1764, Henry Tension gave a mortgage on land "he now lives on"—200 acres—lying on both sides of Porridge Creek in Amherst Co., Va., in order to satisfy a debt due to Mr. George

Kippen & Co. Merchants in Glasgow, Richmond and Albemarle. Aug 31, 1772 he sold this land to John Gilliland. His wife Rebeckah Tension released her right to dower. (D.B. C, pp. 483-401; D. B. A, p. 139.)

Sept. 6, 1773, John Sims Tension conveys 100 acres on Porridge Creek adjoining Henry Tension, Jr. to Hugh Gilliland for which he paid £50. Wit: James Higginbotham, Merritt Megan, James Mennees. (D.B. D, p. 52.)

July 1, 1775, John Sims Tension and Anne his wife of Amherst Co., Va. deeds to William Miller 100 acres: "Beginning at James Christian's in Porridge Creek &c. being part of 400 acres which was taken up by Edward Eidson and by him disposed to Henry Tension, Sr." (D.B. D, p. 352.)

The will of Henry Tension dated Jan. 24, 1786; probated June 4, 1787. Legatees: Son John; dau. Susanna Gresham, son-in-law Thomas Gresham. Wit: John Robinson, Wm. Robinson, John Robinson, Jr.

He signed  
his  
Henry H Tension (L S)  
mark

(Will Book 3, p. 39.)

Oct. 31, 1766, William Tackett, of Patrick Co., Va. appoints John Tension, of Amherst Co. Va. his Atty. to acknowledge his deed to John Lemaster to 50 acres of land lying on both sides of Porridge Creek in Amherst Co., formerly granted to Elias Dehart. (D.B. B, p. 142.)

Dec. 7, 1778, Thomas Powell, of Amherst Co., Va. deeds 50 acres of land in said county to John Tension. Consideration \$100. (D.B. E, p. 124.) March 1, 1784, John Tension purchased from Thomas and Cordelia Wright 30 acres on south fork of Frosts Creek adjoining his own land. (D.B. E, p. 486.)

Aug. 6, 1778, John Tension, of Amherst Co., sold to William Hensford of said county, 73 acres in Amherst Co. His wife Ann Tension released her dower rights. (D.B. F, p. 202.)

From "Public Claims" of Amherst Co., Va. he furnished supplies for Revolutionary Soldiers: "John Tension for 55 lbs. Mutton, per. Cert. 13 July, 1781. Continental Waggon from Greens Camp. 18s. 4d." (Order Book 1773-1782, p. 486.)

In 1783, according to the First Census of United States, John Tension was living in Amherst Co., Va. with a family of twelve and two servants. In 1785 he was the head of a family of thirteen.

His will dated "19 Day of August, 1790"; no date of probate and not recorded: (This will was found by me 1931, among the old papers at the same time that I found the "Lost Order Book.") "To dau. Sarah Lewis and her husband Evans Lewis my plantation; all my personal estate to be sold to the best advantage & divided equally between all my children." Exr. son-in-law Evans Lewis. Wit: Jno. Merritt, George McDaniel, Wm. Robenson, John Hansard.

Administration on John Tension's estate granted to George McDaniel, Sept. 15, 1794. (W.B. 3, p. 307.)

Nov. 8, 1792, upon Elizabeth the dau. of John Tension, decd. giving her consent, James Ridgway took out a marriage bond to marry her.



Henry Tennon security, who testified "he believes that Elizabeth Tennon, daughter of Jno. Tennon, Dec. is Twenty-one years old." Sweeny: Marriage Bonds of Amherst Co., Va., p. 65.

July Court, 1793, John Tennon an orphan boy over the age of 14 years appeared in court & chose Benjamin Plunkett his guardian. (O.B. 1790-94, p. 564.)

Aug. 29, 1799, Lalender Dehart, Thomas Tennon & wife Mary, James Dehart & wife Catherine, Susannah Dehart & Mary Dehart wife of Elijah Dehart of the Co. of Patrick, conveys to Mathew Stanton, of the Co. of Amherst, Va. 90 acres adj. lines of John Nicholas, Sackville Kings thence crossing Porridge Creek to the lines of Charles Christian & John Crews. (Amherst Co., D.B. I, p. 85.)

"Henry Tennon, bachelor, and Peggy Alley, spinster, October 24, 1795. Thomas Ridgway, surety. Consent of her father Josiah Alley.

"Levy Tennon, bachelor, and Phebe Alley, spinster, Dec. 14, 1787. John Tennon, surety. Consent of her father, John Robinson." Sweeny: Marriage Bonds and other Marriage Records of Amherst Co., Va., 1763-1800, p. 74.

"Shadrack Tennon and Elizabeth Burford, widow, Oct. 24, 1808, Daniel L. Burford, surety." From marriage bonds after 1800 copied by William M. Sweeny from Amherst Co., Va. records.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we James Ridgway and Henry Tennon are held and firmly bound unto Henry Lee Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia in the sum of Fifty Pounds current money to be paid to the said Henry Lee or to his successor for the use of the said Commonwealth—we bind our-

selves and each of us, our and each of our, heirs' Admrs. and Exors. jointly and severally firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated this 8 Novr. 1791.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas there is a marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between said Ridgway, Batchelor, and Elizabeth Tennon, Spinster, both of Amherst County,—if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the said marriage then this obligation to be void.

James Ridgway (SEAL)

Henry Tennon (SEAL)

# CERTIFICATES

Amherst County, to-wit:

Henry Tennon personally appeared before a Magistrate of the Peace for said County and made oath that he believes that Elizabeth Tennon, daughter of Jno. Tennon, Dec. is Twenty-one years old. GIVEN under my hand this 8 day of Novr. 1791.

Ambrose Rucker.

Sr.

This shall be your sufficient warrant to issue out Lisans to marrie together James Ridgway and Elizabeth Tennon to be wholly joined to in the Holy State of Matrimony. Given under my hand and seal this 8th day of November 1791.

Elizabeth Tennon. (SEAL)

Test:

John Lackey,

John Hanford.

A Copy,

Teste:

Wm. E. Sandidge, Clerk.

(Census of 1810 of Washington County, Ohio, continued from October issue.)

## NEWPORT TOWNSHIP

Heads of Families	Males					Females				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
Pamela Little	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
William Hayes	2	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0
Bennett Hurst	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
William Knolton	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0
Benja McVey	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
John Burnes	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Benjamin Ellis	2	0	2	0	1	2	3	0	0	1
William Barch	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
John McVey	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Samuel Bell	3	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
John Hurst	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Herman Chapman	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	0
Elisha Chapman	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Robert Ritmire	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
William Nixon	2	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
John Sharp	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
Richard Minor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Matthew Minor	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
John Mitchell	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nathan Mitchell	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1
Edward Mitchell	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
John Dye	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	0
Henry Chamberlaine	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
Sophia Hopp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
John Dye Junior	5	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Samuel Dye	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0
James Hoff	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
William Hill	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1
John Hill	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

(Census of 1810 of Washington County, Ohio, continued from October issue.—Continued)

Heads of Families	NEWPORT TOWNSHIP									
	Males					Females				
David McKibben .....	4	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0
George Templeton .....	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
James Stones .....	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
Joseph Luckey .....	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
	69	22	36	30	14	70	15	30	25	120

Newport Total—323.

(Continued in December issue)

### MARRIAGE BONDS IN MASON COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Copied by Mrs. Wm. W. Weis, Limestone Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

(B-bondsman; F-father; M-mother; W-witness)

1818

Avery, (see Every).

Bailey, Benj., and Susan Wood, Feb. 9, 1818.  
Daniel Wood, B.; Lydia Wood, M.; Sally Wood, W.Bailey, Geo., and Patsey Night, Nov. 16, 1818.  
Chas. Night, B.

Bayloe, Isaac, and Elizabeth Hambrick, June 29, 1818. Jas. H. Hambrick, B.

Bean, John, and Sally Catlett, Oct. 21, 1818.  
David Catlett, B.; Elizabeth Catlett, M.

Bell, Richard, and Hannah McCafferty, Aug. 25, 1818 (or McCaffertee). Wm. Bell, B.

Berry, Holdsworth, and Mary Stevenson, Dec. 9, 1818. Edward Stevenson, B.; Thos. Stevenson, F.

Biggers, Garland, and Margaret Adamson, May 12, 1818. Stephen Adamson, B.

Bland, Calvin, and Ruth Dye, Dec. 19, 1818. Wm. Dye, B.

Bledsoe, Abraham, and Elizabeth Crosby, May 4, 1818. Robt. Crosby, B.

Bratton, John, and Nancy Hitt, Feb. 7, 1818.  
Aaron Hitt, B.Brooks, Jacob, and Eliza Robinson, May 29, 1818.  
Thos. Robinson, B.

Berry, Bunberry, and Lucinda Stapp (widow), Apr. 22, 1818. Geo. Berry, B.; Wm. W. Berry, F. of Lucinda; Bunberry Berry, Jr., W.

Burrroughs, Wm., and Elizabeth Roff, Oct. 24, 1818.  
Jonathan Roff, B.

Cammack, Lomax, and Dorothy Robertson, Feb. 10, 1818. Edward Robertson, B.

Case, Benj., and Esther Woodard, Nov. 30, 1818.  
John Case, B.; Matilda Williams, W.Chambers, Geo., and Nancy Allison, June 1, 1818.  
John Stevenson, B.; Sarah Allison, M.; John Johnson, W.

Chinn, Geo. T., and Frances L. Dobyns, Nov. 9, 1818. John R. Bullock, B.; Daniel Dobyns, F.

Conwell, Jos., and Pamela Proctor, Nov. 9, 1818.  
Wm. Proctor, B.Cornstock, Wm., and Violet Levis, Nov. 29, 1818.  
Isaiah Levis, B.; (or Tevis).

Covert, Robt., and Abigail Geesland, Apr. 22, 1818. Abigail Geesland, B. (?)

Cromwell, John, and Penelope Bender, July 2, 1818. John Bender, B.

Depew, Alex. R., and Matilda Ward, Dec. 1, 1818.  
Athelston Owens, B.; Jas. Ward, F.; Abm. Ward, W.Drake, Ralph, and Elizabeth Hunt, Feb. 28, 1818.  
Thos. Hunt, B.Dye, Kenneth, and Charity Dye, Dec. 17, 1818.  
Andrew Merrill, B.Dynes, Jas., and Providence Cole, Dec. 31, 1818.  
Wm. Cole, B.

Every (or Avery) Henry, and Eleanor McDaniel, Jan. 29, 1818. Henley McDaniel, B.

Flinn, John, and Rebecca Reeves, Oct. 17, 1818.  
Samuel Reeves, B.

Franklin, Nathan, and Margaret Brown Duncan, May 27, 1818. Ennis Duncan, Jr., B.

Fyffe, Jas., and Sarah Applegate, Jan. 9, 1818.  
(Sarah is widow). Athelston Owens, B.Gibbs, John, and Sally Ratcliff, Nov. 28, 1818.  
Samuel Ratcliff, B.; Wm. Ratcliff, F.

Glascock, Washington, and Isabella Park, Sept. 16, 1818. Samuel Park, B.

Goudy, Alex., and Ellen Fitzgerald, Nov. 7, 1818.  
Moses Ryan, B.Grigsby, John R., and Mary Autis, Jan. 19, 1818.  
David Clark, B.Heddleson, John, and Mary Durrett, May 14, 1818.  
Athelston Owens, B.; Richard Durrett, F.;

Abram L. Corlaghen, W.

Henry, John F., and Mary W. Duke, May 7, 1818.  
John Heddleson, B.

Hickman, David B., and Carline Green, Dec. 31, 1818. Adam Beatty, B.; John Green, F.; Matilda Green, W.

Hickman, Jas., and Sophia Woodson, Mch. 20, 1818. Maurice Langhorn, B.; Jas. W. Moss, gdn. of Sophia.

Hieatt, Aaron, and Blanchy Sims (widow), Nov. 16, 1818. Henry R. Graham, B.

Hieatt, Benj., Jr., and Lysigambia(?) Hodges, Nov. 17, 1818. Wm. Hodges, B.

Hill, John, and Margaret House, Dec. 12, 1818.  
Robt. McCoy, B.; Ann Curtis, M. of Margaret.

Hinson, Wm., and Hannah Maxwell (widow), Nov. 30, 1818. Henry Hillman, B.

Hobbs, Wm., and Emily Tennant, Oct. 26, 1818.  
Richard Tennant, B.

Hogue, Solomon, and Priscilla Grifford, June 2, 1818. Samuel Tennis, B.

Holladay, Jos., and Anna Cushman, Nov. 30, 1818.  
Maurice Cushman, B.; David Cushman, F.;

Dorcas Cushman, M.

Hughey, Spencer R., and Nancy Proctor, Jan. 19, 1818. Wm. Proctor, B.

January, Peter T., and Julia Turner, Sept. 15, 1818. Patrick Diover, B.; Jedekiah T. Turner, F.; Cassius D. Wood, W.

Jones, Parker N., and Mary Dent, Feb. 26, 1818.  
John Atchison, B.Kerr, Jas., and Sarah Merrill, Sept. 8, 1818.  
Jacob Senteney, B.; Sarah Merrill, M.

Kitzmillar, Martin, and Polly Marshall, Oct. 30, 1818. John Marshall, B.

Knight, Andrew, and Sally Jones, Apr. 20, 1818.  
Jesse Jones, B.

Leachman, Jas., and Matilda Field, May 30, 1818.  
 John Fenton, B.; Elizabeth Field, M.; Wm. Leachman, W.  
 Leachman, Wm., and Mary Ann Reeves, Feb. 7, 1818. Samuel Reeves, B.  
 Low, Hudson, and Sabina Hunt, Apr. 17, 1818.  
 Thos. Hunt, B.; John Hunt, F.; Susan Carnahan, W.  
 Lunsford, Moses, and Milly Vermillion, Jan. 5, 1818. Lemuel Bolington, B.; Milly Vermillion, M.; Frances Hays, W.  
 McCarty, Wm., and Ann Wells, Aug. 17, 1818.  
 Henry Putman, B.; Thos. Wells, F.  
 McFadden, Wm., and Beulah Pool, Apr. 12, 1818.  
 John Poole, B.  
 McGowan, Abram, and Nancy Harrison, Nov. 21, 1818. Dominic Harrison, B.  
 McIlvain, Hugh, and Patience Wells, Sept. 23, 1818. Enock Cox, B.  
 McMahan, Norman, and Dorcus Hill, Apr. 6, 1818.  
 Robt. Hill, B.  
 Marshall, John, and Lucy A. Marshall, Mch. 26, 1818. Marshall Key, B.  
 Marshall, Wm., and Rebecca Levi, Oct. 16, 1818.  
 Judas Levi, B.  
 Marston, Elias S., and Lucy Botts, July 6, 1818.  
 Jos. Grover, B.; Margaret Botts, M.; Nancy Botts, W.  
 Miller, Wm., and Frances Triplett, Aug. 12, 1818.  
 Edward Hord, B.  
 Monohan, Geo., and Catherine Winters, Dec. 14, 1818. John Winters, B.  
 Morgan, Richard, and Rebecca Scott, Feb. 21, 1818. Samuel Scott, B. & F.  
 Mudd, Stanislaus, and Eliza M. January, Jan. 13, 1818. Thos. Whittington, B.; John January, F.; P. T. January, W.  
 Nebbs, John, and Martha Jackson, June 12, 1818.  
 Nathaniel Hurst, B.  
 Nelson, Thos., and Elizabeth Cleaney, Apr. 14, 1818. Vincent A. Cleaney, B.  
 Pearce, Nathaniel, and Nancy Holmes, Feb. 16, 1818. Henry W. Hoyle, B.; Wm. Holmes, F.  
 Pepper, Wm. H., and Lucy S. Walton, Dec. 14, 1818. Wm. Holton, B.; John Walton, F.; Mathew Walton, W.; John H. Walton, W.  
 Peyton, Anthony, and Margaret Wallingford, Aug. 17, 1818. Jos. Wallingford, B.  
 Pickett, Jas. C., and Ellen Desha, Oct. 6, 1818.  
 Geo. B. Morton, B.; Athelston Owens, B.; Jos. Desha, F.; J. Bickley, W.  
 Pickrell, Wm., and Louisa Williams, May 9, 1818.  
 Richard Pickrell, B. & F.  
 Phister, Conrad, and Mary Conner, Mch. 9, 1818.  
 Isaac Outten, B.  
 Porter, Wm., and Nancy Conner, Feb. 28, 1818.  
 Jos. H. Hudnut, B.  
 Poynts, Wm. M., and Jane Baldwin, July 6, 1818.  
 Stephen Lee, B.  
 Pritchett, Gabriel, and Elizabeth Waddell, Sept. 30, 1818. Wm. Waddell, B.; Jemima Waddell, M.; Judith Smither, W.  
 Proctor, Uriah, and Elizabeth G. Turbyfill, Dec. 14, 1818. Spencer Turbyfill, B.  
 Putnam, Henry, and Martha Kendrick, June 30, 1818. Benoni Kendrick, B.  
 Ritchie, David, and Jane Ewing, Jan. 7, 1818.  
 John Ewing, Sr., B.  
 Richardson, Marcus D., and Ann Dougherty, Jan. 29, 1818. Alex. Dougherty, B.  
 Robuck, Geo., and Mary McLaughlin, Feb. 20,

1818. Wm. McLaughlin, B.; Barnet McLaughlin, consent; Wm. Tolle, W.  
 Rolle, Robert F., and Rebecca F. Wilson, Nov. 26, 1818. Jos. I. Wilson, B.  
 Sayre, Jas. H., and Sally G. Holton, Dec. 25, 1818.  
 Jesse Holton, B.  
 Shelton, Wm., and Kalcyl Haines, Oct. 13, 1818.  
 Peter Haines, B.  
 Small, Benj., and Mary Bell, Oct. 12, 1818.  
 Fielden Bell, B.; Daniel Bell, F.  
 Smoot, Stephen, and Matilda Mitchell, Dec. 29, 1818. John Jackson, B.  
 Stewart, Wm., and Rebecca Finch, Feb. 24, 1818.  
 John Finch, B.  
 Tureman, Jos. F., and Virginia Coburn, Oct. 30, 1818. Wm. K. Wood, B.  
 Watson, Samuel, and Mary Holaday, Mch. 30, 1818. Jos. Holaday, B.; Mary Holaday, M.; John Stevenson, W.; Thos. McGinnis, W.  
 Wentworth, John, and Polly Spencer, Dec. 21, 1818. Thos. Kennedy, B.; Isaac Spencer, F.; Catherine Kennedy, W.  
 Wiggins, David, and Anne Knetzar, Feb. 4, 1818.  
 Chas. Knetzar, B.  
 Willett, Jas., and Mary Hammond, Apr. 14, 1818.  
 L. W. Browning, B.; Richard Willett, consent.  
 Williams, Geo., and Eliza Wallingford, Aug. 28, 1818. Jos. Wallingford, B.

\* \* \*

## Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published. Requests for names and addresses of members "who have joined under service of a Revolutionary soldier" should not be sent to this Department since we do not have access to those records.

**K-46. Stretch.**—Wanted names of father and mother of James Stretch, who married James McLaughlin, June 3, 1805, Mason County, Marysville, Kentucky. William Stretch, bondsman. Were Kentucky Stretch family and New York Stretch family related? Mrs. F. E. Frisbee, 1024 10th Street, Sheldon, Iowa.

**K-46. (a) Davis.**—Data desired on William Davis, listed in 1790 Census of York County, Pennsylvania.

**(b) Davis.**—Data desired on William Davis, born York County, Pennsylvania, 1775, died Green County, Ohio, 1857. Was he son of above William? Would like list of children of both with any other data available. Mrs. W. R. Shaw, 404 Indiana Street, Neodesha, Kansas.

**K-46. (a) Warren.**—Information wanted on any Warren (Worron) families in New Jersey prior to 1800, especially if related to General

Joseph Warren. Did any such families move to North Carolina? Information wanted on family of Josiah Warren who was in Orange County, North Carolina, 1790 and 1800, and on Edward Warren who was in Chatham County, North Carolina, in 1800.

(b) **Tantlinger.**—Wanted: descendants of John Tantlinger (son of Henry, of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, 1779). Give names, dates, and locations. What was maiden name of Henry's wife, Catherine? Una Ruth Moody, Lamont, Fremont County, Idaho.

**K-46. (a) Foreman.**—Want information concerning John W. Foreman from Alabama. His son Green, born in 1819, came to Texas prior to 1835. Did John W. or his father have Revolutionary Service records? Did this Foreman family descend from William Foreman of Maryland?

(b) **Hennas.**—Where did this family come from to Louisiana? Joshua J. Hennas was in Texas prior to 1835—was born in 1792—married Purity (?). Who was his father and her father? Any Revolutionary Service records of either? Mrs. W. J. Spreen, Box 892, Seymour, Texas.

**K-46. (a) Allen.**—Was Jane Allen the second wife of Samuel Gibson born 8/24/1737, who, married Elizabeth Stewart about 1762? Had son Samuel, born 7/18/1764. My great great grandfather Samuel Gibson served at Valley Forge. He married Jane Allen about 1774. Their eldest son, Thomas Gibson, born Massachusetts Bay Colony (where?) 1775. David G. born 1777. Have data from 1777.

(b) Samuel and Jane moved with their family after the war to Green's Station, near Fort Pitt. (Pittsburg) western Pennsylvania, on land he named "Woodside," where he died 1816. She lived until 1823-4. The home was kept in the family. Joseph Gibson lived there until Jane died. Have family Bible Records from 1777 to 1885. Alice Gibson Hornby, 740 North Orlando Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

**K-46. (a) Graham or Grimes.**—Wish names and dates of parents of Amelia Grimes, born in Randolph County, West Virginia, 1/10/1801, who married George Teter. Is there any Revolutionary service record of her father? His brother Isaac served with George Washington.

(b) **Higginbotham.**—Wish date and place of birth, marriage to whom and date of death of Oglesby Higginbotham of Greenbrier County, West Virginia. His daughter Elizabeth married Jesse Easley. Did Oglesby Higginbotham have a Revolutionary Service record? Wish any information on these families. Mrs. Frances Easley, Spreen, Box 892, Seymour, Texas.

**K-46. (a) Bisbee-Burrell.**—Wanted parentage of Chloe Burrell, born about 1786, Vermont (possibly Addison County). John Fuller Bisbee went from Orwell to Bristol, December 31, 1801, to marry Chloe Burrell, took her back to Orwell as his wife. Ceremony performed by Mr. Herroly (spelling uncertain), Esq., Justice of Peace to New York State, Wyoming County.

(b) Children: Three sons born Genesee County, formerly Wyoming County, before 1812; one daughter born Orleans County 1827, shows residence there; Monroe County, city of Rochester by 1847. John Fuller Bisbee, Veteran of War 1812. Chloe received pension September 11, 1872. Elzoe C. Weissgerber, 347 Kimball Ter-

race, Chula Vista, California.

**K-46. Clark.**—Wish information about Benjamin Clark. He fought in the Battle of Utah Springs in Tennessee. He had a son Thomas Carr Clark. Mrs. Ben L. Patrick, Box 10, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

**K-46. (a) Baylor.**—Virginia and Kentucky data desired on John W. Baylor, son of Col. George and Lucy Page Baylor. Want his birth and death dates, list of his children and maiden name of his wife.

(b) Also desire list of children of Major Walker Baylor, brother of Col. George Baylor. Who were Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Elizabeth Baylor? Elizabeth married Marmaduke McCartney. Mrs. K. J. Wilson, 601 N. E. 12th Street, Oklahoma City 4, Oklahoma.

**K-46. Spencer.**—William Spencer, born about 1650, son of Gerrard and wife Hannah Spencer, married Sarah Ackley, both of Haddam, Connecticut. Had six sons: Joseph, James, Hezekiah, William, Jonathan, Ichabod; three daughters, Hannah; want names of other two daughters. Data wanted on all or any of the nine children, births, marriages, and deaths, when and where, also lists of their children. Miss Harriette W. Eddy, 12 May St., Worcester 3, Massachusetts.

**K-46. (a) King.**—Want data and Revolutionary war record of Robert (?) King born May 15, 1755. Where born? From what state did he serve? His children were John, Nathaniel, Barnett, Judy, Thomas, Eliza, Mary Ann, Malinda, & Celia. His eldest son John King born May 31, 1776 lived in Mason County Ky., married Nancy Stites in 1819.

(b) **Stites.**—Information is sought on Nancy Stites daughter of Samuel and Jane (Hoglan) Stites born 9-18-1786 (?) and married John King of Mason County, Ky., in 1819, died in Putnam County, Ind., in 1860. Is there a Revolutionary record in this family? Mrs. Jane E. Belknap, 4615 Ovid Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

**K-46. (a) Allen.**—Any information regarding Scattergood Allen who lived in New Jersey, his dau. Sarah b. about 1778, d. 5-18-1850 at Trenton, N. J., age 72, married Oswin Sutton, b. abt. 1781, d. 1849, 11/25, at Trenton, N. J., age 68 yrs.

(b) **Sutton.**—Any information regarding Oswin Sutton, sometimes spelled Ozwin and also Osburn, who married Sarah Allen daughter of Scattergood Allen as of above query. Mrs. Gideon T. Smitheman, Route 1, Box 989, Phoenix, Ariz.

**K-46. (a) Vickery-Rush.**—Dorcas Vickery (Vicory) (Vickrey), daughter of Marmaduke, she b. 11-25-1755, m. 1-12-1772 to Benj. Rush. Where was Dorcas born? Who were her brothers and sisters? Where can I contact her Tennessee descendants?

(b) **Nation-Owen.**—Isaac Nation m. Lucy Owen, native of Halifax County, Virginia, she b. 1784-1790, m. before 1804, lived in Wayne Co., Ind., 1820 and Parke Co., Ind., 1830. Where did she die? Who were her parents and grandparents with dates? Nina E. Nation, Alliance, Nebraska.

**K-46. (a) Cochran.**—John Cochran I, b. ca. 1787, d. 1848 Higginsport, Ohio m. Jane Scott 1825. Their children John II, Hiram, Eliza Jane. His probable brother, James, d. 1842 and sister Margaret (Peggy) m. Hiram Carpenter of Cler-

mont, Ohio. Who were parents and grandparents of John I, with data?

(b) **Scott.**—Jane Scott b. 1804-5, d. 8/25/1880, Trinity, Ky., m. 1825, probable sisters, Nancy (Scott) Cooper, Margaret (Scott) White, brother, Samuel Scott. Their father may have been John Scott. Wanted parents and grandparents of Jane Scott with dates. Mrs. Venice Edmondson, Bingham, Nebraska.

**K-'46. (a) Smith-Reid.**—Want parentage of both Rhode L. Smith, born North Carolina, 1782, and wife, Susan Eiland, born, Georgia, 1793. Married 1809 in Georgia, and lived in Hancock and Jones Counties before coming to north Louisiana, about 1840. Their eldest daughter, Ellen Smith married a Reid and remained in Georgia.

(b) **Oakes-Kilcrease.**—Want parentage of M. D. L. Oakes and wife, Sarah Kilcrease (or Gilcrease), born in Georgia. Both died, Marion, Perry County, Alabama. Children: John D., resided at Girard, Alabama; (Capt.) William Telfair, married widow, Eliza (Winn) Ransom—

moved to Louisiana; Mattie, married Robert Winn, (brother to above Eliza), moved to Sanford, Florida; Alice, died unmarried; Lucy Emma, married Smith Grigsby. James Paxton Harrell Grigsby, 1836 Irving place, Shreveport, La.

**K-'46. (a) Roberts.**—Want all or any data of Nathan Roberts of Madison Co., Ky.; left will 1834 naming wife Elizabeth but no names of children; his daughter Polly married John Bradley 1792; was Nathan a brother or son of Edward Roberts who left will 1802? Is this family from Rowan Co., N. C., or from Frederick & Orange Cos., Va.?

(b) **Bradley.**—James Bradley who left will in Hardin Co., Ky., 1800 gave land to his sons Thomas and John which he inherited from the estate of James Bradley deceased. Want any information and especially military service of James of Hardin and of his father James. They may have come from Tenn. or N. C. Mrs. H. J. Lehman, Quarters H-H USN Base, Charleston, S. C.

## British Red Cross Mission

c/o American Red Cross  
National Headquarters  
Washington 13, D. C.

15th March, 1946.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge,  
President of the  
Daughters of the American Revolution,  
Constitution Hall,  
18th and D Streets, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. TALMADGE:

The British Red Cross Mission is leaving Washington on Sunday, to return to the United Kingdom. Before leaving I am anxious to convey to you, as President of the Daughters of the American Revolution, my sincere appreciation of your courtesy in putting at the disposal of the Red Cross your magnificent building on 17th Street. As you are no doubt aware, two rooms in the Building were put at the disposal of the British Mission, and have been occupied by them for nearly two and a half years.

You will no doubt realise what a very great difference it has made to the British Mission to be accommodated in the same building as the Prisoners of War Department of the American Red Cross with whom they were in daily contact over the

many problems arising from the provision of supplies to prisoners of war in Europe and the Far East. Such close contact was of the greatest value, and I am sincerely grateful to the Daughters of the American Revolution whose generosity made it possible and whose courtesy in this regard has contributed so much to the success of our work in Washington.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

W. K. ———,  
Chief Delegate.

## Parliamentary Procedure

(Continued from page 579)

embarrassed when she goes to register because her name is not listed correctly on the credential blank, or that she was a delinquent member and your chapter treasurer did not inform you before the election, or that her registration card is not properly signed.

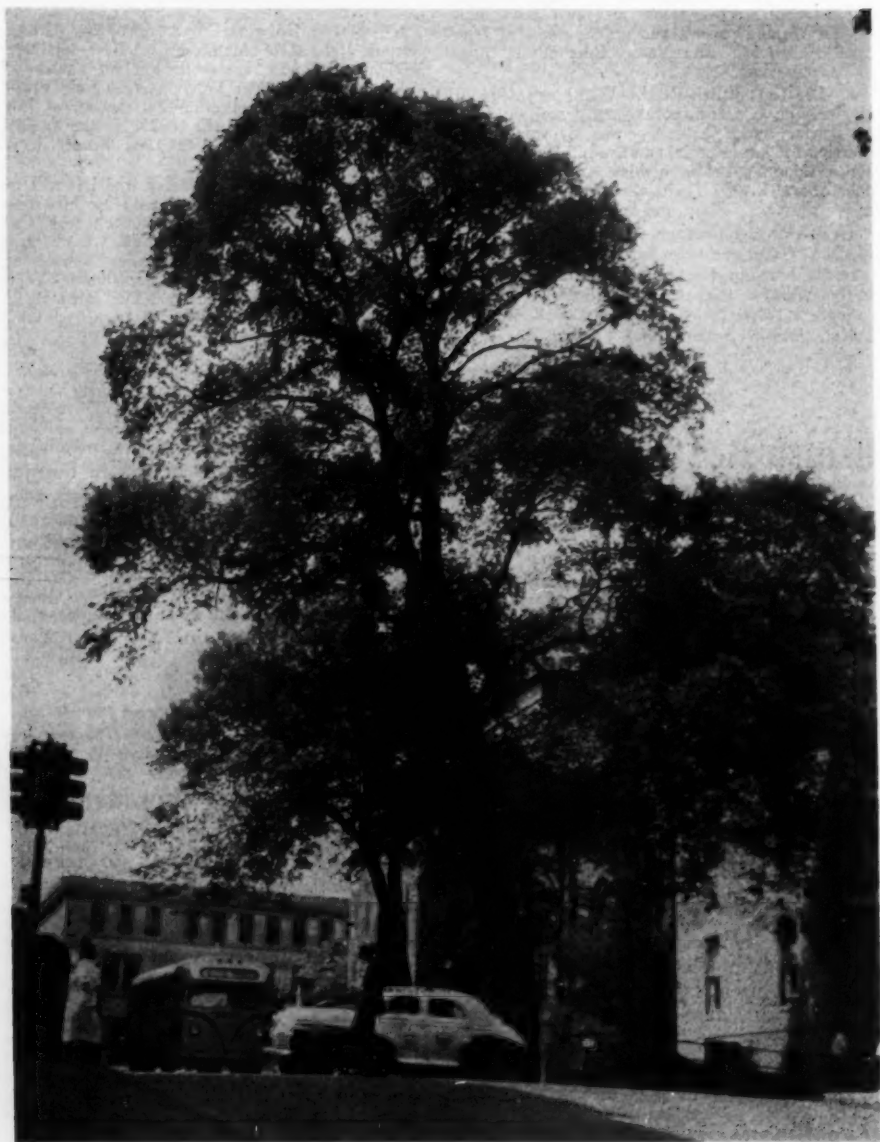
Your parliamentarian has served many years on the registration committee and has often seen some member embarrassed when she was barred from registering because her regent was careless in meeting the requirements of the National Society.

Faithfully yours,

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING  
(Mrs. Hampton Fleming)  
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.



## *News Items* Baltimore's Historic Elm



**T**HE sightseer on Charles Street, in Baltimore, Maryland, may pass without much attention the grand old elm tree on the corner of Charles and Mulberry Streets, in

the downtown section of the city. Even the granite block beside it may fail to arrest him, for there are many interesting shops to look at, and the Cathedral, the arch-



episcopal residence, and some three blocks away, directly facing south on Charles Street, the Washington Monument.

But that tree is the oldest thing in Baltimore, much older than the city itself. Experts estimate its age to be more than five hundred years. It was there two centuries before Baltimore was founded. Indeed, it had been there about half a century when Columbus discovered the New World.

Fittingly, this oldest living thing in Baltimore stands in the grounds of another "oldest"—the oldest Catholic cathedral built in the United States, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1806, and which was dedicated in 1821. (It should be noted that Baltimore's claim is based upon the fact that the much older cathedrals in New Orleans and St. Augustine were not *built* in the United States, but in territories then belonging to Spain.)

The archepiscopal residence faces on Charles Street; and it is in a corner of the residence garden that the old elm tree stands, at the very edge of the grounds, leaning over Mulberry Street, from which it is separated by heavy horizontal iron bars.

Like the Poe House, the Shot Tower, and various other of Baltimore's venerated landmarks, the Cardinal's Elm, as it is called, was saved from destruction only by determined efforts. Years ago a campaign was initiated for its removal, it being feared that it would fall and possibly injure passing pedestrians. When, in a wind-storm, a limb was broken from the tree and hurled into the street, the campaign was accelerated. But the late Cardinal Gibbons, who opposed the plan, secured the intercession of President Theodore Roosevelt. The President sent to Baltimore a Government tree expert, who upon examination declared the elm sound and healthy, and safe for another hundred years or more.

It is for Cardinal Gibbons, to whom the tree owes its life, that it is called "The Cardinal's Elm."

It is sometimes referred to, however, as "The Washington Elm," because it stands on what was Washington's line of march

along the Great Eastern Highway, through what was then wooded countryside near the little "Baltimore Towne" which clustered around Jones Falls. The bronze tablet on the granite marker beside the tree, placed there by the Daughters of the Revolution, attests that during the Revolutionary War, troops under the command of Count Rochambeau encamped in the woods surrounding the elm.

It is a busy traffic-way now, where the old tree stands. There is nothing in its surroundings to suggest the "forest primeval" in which it grew, long before the landing of the Calvert Colonists, save one much smaller, younger tree; nothing but a tablet to remind us that armies marched and camped beneath its shade. Unchanging but for the seasons, it stands amid the changes of a moving world, deep-rooted in the ancient sod, though brick and concrete surround it on all sides, beyond the little patch of earth that is still called the Cardinal's garden.

If trees had memories and tongues, what tales this tree could tell: tales of the wild land in which its life began; of the white settlers and their little town by Jones Falls; of Colonial times, and of the Revolution, and of Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau riding that way; of a later victory when nearby Fort McHenry was bombarded, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written. Tales of the gradual growth of "Baltimore Towne," until buildings and city streets replaced the country roads and the woods of which the tree was a part. Tales of a leisurely Charles Street, where the culture, fashion, gallantry and beauty of Baltimore paraded in the nostalgic days of yesteryear.

But only the bronze tablet, gifted with words, tells for the interested passerby, briefly and matter-of-factly, the history of the tree. The old elm's shadow, moving with the sun, silently falls across the noisy modern traffic of Charles Street just as it fell upon the glamorous street of old—as it fell, indeed, before there was a Charles Street, or even a Baltimore.

## New Chapter in Oklahoma

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1946, at "Honeysuckle Hill," 1020 East Duke Street, Hugo, Oklahoma, the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Rufus H. Stanley,

the Frances Scott Walker Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized with twenty members. The organizing program

as prescribed by the National Society was followed.

The following officers were installed: Regent, Mrs. R. H. Stanley, Hugo; Vice Regent, Mrs. W. B. Fellows, Hugo; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Helen Howe Hayes, Hugo; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Eileen Thompson, Bristow, Okla.; Treasurer, Mrs. Loren F. Thompson, Bristow; Registrar, Mrs. George Berry, Hugo; Historian, Mrs. O. L. Hayden, Hugo; Librarian, Miss Ruby Jane Douglass, Bristow; Chaplain, Mrs. R. J. Edwards, Jr., Miller, Okla.

Two of the charter members had outstanding service in World War II. Eileen Thompson, Phm 3/c, served fourteen months, at Hunter College, New York, and U.S.N.B., Norfolk, Va. Ruby Jane Douglass, Captain in W.A.C., wrote and produced the all-W.A.C. show, "On the Double," which was used for recruiting. Two of the songs from the show were sold to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and used in two movies, "Women at War" and "Keep Your Powder Dry". In her work in the Army Service Forces, Special Service, she toured most of the South and middle-West, and was then sent to Italy, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, North Africa, France, Austria, Germany, England, Scotland, and the Isles of the Azores. Her song, "The Wac is in Back of You" is the official W.A.C. song.

In September, 1945, she was sent to France again to organize and supervise the first W.A.C. Special Service Company ever used by the United States Army. For this service she was awarded the Legion of Merit.

The Chapter is named in honor of Frances Scott Walker, the wife of Alexander Walker, the American Revolutionary Soldier ancestor of the majority of the members of the Chapter. He was a planter and lived in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, on his plantation on Fairforest Creek. They attended the inauguration of George Washington, April 30, 1789, when he was made President of the United States.

When Frances Scott married Alexander Walker, her parents gave her a wedding gift of two candlesticks worth a thousand dollars apiece—the gift really being the two slaves who held the candles during the wedding ceremony. The membership of the Chapter comprises mostly cousins, all descendants of this couple. The portrait of Frances Scott Walker adorns the home of the Regent, Mrs. Stanley.

The Chapter was confirmed May 18, 1946, at the 55th Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Atlantic City, New Jersey, less than seven months after Mrs. Stanley's appointment October 12, 1945.

MRS. LEE CLINTON,  
*State Regent.*

## General David Blackshear Chapter Honors Distinguished Members

THE adage "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country" does not apply to the two distinguished members of General David Blackshear Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Rochelle, Georgia, Mrs. Henry Mashburn, State Historian, and Mrs. Fred R. Stokes, State Chairman for Scrapbooks. The one summer activity of the chapter was an elegant tea honoring the two valued members, the lovely home of the Regent, Mrs. Cecil D. Crummey, being open to the large number of ladies calling.

Motoring down for the occasion with Mrs. Stokes, were her daughter, Mrs. J. Frank Vaughan of Griffin, Mrs. L. C. Bittick and Mrs. William B. Freeman of For-

syth, all of whom were the house guests of Mrs. Julius A. Freeman.

At the tea the interest of chapter members and visitors centered in the prize-winning scrapbooks displayed for leisurely enjoyment. One held publicity of Daughters of the American Revolution activities throughout Georgia for the year; the other was the Historical Scrapbook holding pictures and articles relative to Georgia's history, culture and economic development. Both were enriched by attractive pen and ink, and watercolor sketches, the work of Mrs. Vaughan. These volumes form a valuable addition to Georgia's Department of Archives and History at Rhodes Memorial Library, Atlanta.

Mrs. Stokes is a charter member of General David Blakshear Chapter. Being a visitor in Rochelle at the time of the organization of the chapter she accepted the invitation to become one of the original group. Her loyalty to the chapter, and her pride in its outstanding accomplishments, have been unfailing, and she, herself, has reflected credit upon the organization in many places of prominence. As State Historian for the Daughters of the American Colonists she again won the national award for her Historical Scrapbook.

Mrs. Mashburn, who shared honors with Mrs. Stokes at the tea, was Organizing Regent of the chapter and is held in high esteem in the State and National Society. The programs she arranged as State Chairman of Programs gained wide acclaim and she served with distinction as State Librarian prior to her election as State Historian this year.

As Historian for Wilcox County she has

compiled in triplicate, four volumes of Historical and Genealogical Records of Wilcox County. Copies of these are placed at Rhodes Memorial Library, Atlanta; Daughters of the American Revolution Library, Washington, D. C.; and in the hands of the County Historian for local reference. The excellence of these records has placed Mrs. Mashburn in the forefront among genealogists though she has never worked professionally, preferring to give her services to the people of the county in the effort to inspire pride in ancestry and the desire to live worthily of one's forebears.

The Chapter feels justifiable pride in these two members and expects others among the capable membership to gain wide recognition in due time. Under the able leadership of Mrs. Crummey the chapter has made brilliant history for itself, and moves forward toward splendid goals in the year beginning in October.

## Spanish Mission and Sugar Mill 281 Years Old

A RELIC of four wars, once an ancient Indian village, and now with only scarred ruins as mute evidence of futile efforts of the Franciscan Friars to convert Indians to Christianity—the oldest sugar mill in America is located near Port Orange, Florida. Although authentic details of this historic landmark are screened in mystery, the Spanish Monks are known to have established a mission here in 1665, it was destroyed by an English invasion 35 years later, but in 1767 a Scotchman, Andrew Turnbull, converted the deserted mission into a sugar mill.

Corroded sugar-mill machinery, weed-choked tunnels which were underground passageways for the mission, rustic benches and arbors, a triple-trunk oak tree and blackberry bushes—these are grim reminders of by-gone years when rollers for crushing sugar-cane were made from oaks and slave labor turned these rollers. Today, 160 years after the English built the old mill, tourists traveling on U. S. Highway No. 1, from Maine to Miami, Florida, are diverted by signs "Old Spanish Mission and Sugar Mill" on a dirt road one mile from Port Orange, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean.

A forbidding 8-foot-high enclosure, built of native rock, surrounds the mission and

mill, which includes 10 acres of ground. Wild orchids are growing here and there, hanging moss drapes the shrubbery, a small stream encompasses about half of the plantation as a probable natural water supply for running the long-silenced sugar mill and nearby is a colossal triple-trunk oak tree, reputedly 200 years old.

Within the gate (admission is twenty-five cents and a caretaker lives in a house on the grounds) visitors probe into the tarnished sugar mill machinery, peer into the weed-choked mission tunnels and then look upward at two huge chimneys which seem about to topple. Tourists are reminded that at the door of the roofless interior room they are living in retrospect the days of yore when block houses were used as ramparts in fighting off the Indians. Within this room, without a roof, on both sides are gaping cauldrons, now growing wild with hyacinths—a wide-spread pest in Florida lakes. As if these scarred walls would enshrine their own rich tradition, so now they are protected by spreading live-oaks and cedars—both draped in low-hanging moss.

The ruins of this mission and mill are an indestructible relic of a section of the deep South which is steeped in history and tradition.

## Zachariah Davies Chapter, Brunswick, Tenn.

ON October 23, 1945, at Davies Manor, near Brunswick, Shelby County, Tennessee, the 1945 Baby-Daughter, Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution, made her official debut at the Organization Meeting of the Zachariah Davies Chapter. Present for this auspicious occasion were Mrs. Albert Lyon Craig, State Regent, and Mrs. Thomas F. Hudson, Treasurer, Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Clegg Richards, Regent of Watauga Chapter, Memphis, from which three members—Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, Mrs. L. W. Hughes and Mrs. Vance Griffin—transferred to the Zachariah Davies Chapter. Twenty-two organizing members, many prospective members and guests were in attendance.

Preceding the meeting, a dessert luncheon featuring the white cotton theme was served from a beautifully appointed table, at which Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Victor H. Klein of Knoxville poured coffee.

Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, Organizing Regent, presided over the meeting and appointed the following officers:

Vice-Regent—Mrs. L. W. Hughes of Arlington.

Chaplain—Mrs. John P. Walker of Collierville.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Chris W. Harlow of Memphis.

Treasurer—Mrs. Marvin Bazemore of Cordova.

Registrar—Miss Frances Gandy of Brunswick.

Historian—Mrs. Vance Griffin of Brunswick.

Librarian—Mrs. Herbert N. Acred of Arlington.

Mrs. Rodgers and her mother, Mrs. Gillie M. Davies, owners of Davies Manor, offered as headquarters for the new chapter the two-storied, colonial, log house built about 1807 and purchased by the two grandsons of Zachariah Davies. Situated in a large grove and used as a guest house on the plantation, Davies Manor offers a beautiful, well-appointed home for the Daughters of the Zachariah Davies Chapter who trace their lineage back to:

Archibald Barron, South Carolina.

Capt. William Battle, North Carolina.

Richard Bland, Virginia.

Reuben Boston, Virginia.

John Currie, North Carolina.

Zachariah Davies, Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Joseph Early, Virginia.

Joshua Ecklin, North Carolina.

Walter Farr, North Carolina.

Lieut. Willis Green, Virginia and Kentucky.

Elisha Leake, Virginia.

Capt. John Polk, North Carolina.

Rev. Benjamin Pomeroy, Connecticut.

Josiah Redditt, North Carolina.

Ensign John Thomas, North Carolina.

Lieut. Thomas Wallace, Virginia.

and others of Revolutionary renown.

With the approval of the National Society, this, the only Daughters of the American Revolution chapter in Shelby County, outside of Memphis, meets quarterly; namely, on October 23rd, the second Saturday in December, the fourth Saturday in April and on July 4th. At the April meeting, though not yet one year old, the Chapter voted to sponsor a Society of the Children of the American Revolution as an initial project. Mrs. Walter Mack Berry, a former Regent of Tennessee and Dr. Theodore N. Barth, Rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, Memphis, addressed the Chapter.

It was at the Spring meeting, also, that tribute was paid to the first of our members to be "called home," Mrs. Annie Thomas Davis. There will follow a special service for the family and friends, at the grave, when a permanent bronze D. A. R. Lay Member marker will be placed.

The July meeting took the form of a barbecue-picnic on the evening of the Fourth, at the Manor, especially complimenting the families of the Daughters and a few friends. The main addresses of the evening were given by the Honorable Walter Chandler, Mayor of Memphis, and Lieut. Commander Rudolph Jones of Brunswick.

Mrs. A. M. Cunningham has served efficiently as Hospitality Chairman at each Chapter meeting. Mrs. W. H. McDonald of Bartlett, has been elected Corresponding Secretary and Mrs. Edward N. Johnston of Memphis was appointed Parliamentarian by Mrs. Rodgers.

As it was voted to close the Charter on June first, the Chapter rejoices to report

forty-seven charter members. Off to such a good start, we, the Daughters of the Zachariah Davies Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, pledge whole-hearted allegiance to the objects of the National Society and faith and loyalty to

this Republic which our Forefathers made possible.

The committee appointed to write this article: Mrs. John P. Walker, Chairman; Mrs. P. Y. Ashford, Mrs. James A. Guillod, Mrs. Vance Griffin.

## Golden Anniversary, Sesquicentennial Celebration Jonathan Dayton Chapter, D. A. R.

THE Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in celebrating the Golden Anniversary of the organization, April 6, was one of the key-noters in the observation of the sesquicentennial of the first permanent settlement of Dayton. April first of 1796, the initial group of pioneers poled up the Miami river from Cincinnati to establish homes in what is now Dayton, named for General Jonathan Dayton.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that date was heralded by local radio stations, WING, WHIO and the three daily newspapers featured historical accounts of the development of the "Gem City" of Ohio. Six days later the Jonathan Dayton chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated the Golden Anniversary. Mrs. James B. Patton, state regent, three honorary state regents—Mrs. Asa C. Messenger, Mrs. John S. Heaume and Mrs. A. H. Dunham—with other state officers honored the occasion by their presence.

The Dayton "sesqui" was then on, with pageants, contests sponsored by many groups and the public schools, in commemorating the first settlers. Newcom Tavern, a two-story, four-room log cabin, is the lone survival of the first pioneer homes. It has been preserved as a museum by the Dayton Historical Society.

Two exhibitions were featured: An outdoor, under tent, protected the presentation by the United States Army of the latest in flying equipment from Wright Field, in Riverview Park, where the Army Band furnished concerts. Two floors of Memorial hall housed the industrial, business and antique exhibits. Brig. Gen. John M. Weikert, assistant general of the Air Supply Material Command, formally opened the celebration.

An outstanding attraction was the Daughters of the American Revolution "spot" where the Regent, Mrs. Charles

Lee Mills, with other hostesses were present constantly for the week to receive and explain local connections of the exhibits, largely from the Revolution period, loaned by members. There was furniture from the home of Colonel Robert Patterson, who came to Dayton in 1804. A large copper kettle was captured by Colonel John Johnson, from the Indians and British, in 1782. The trophy was used in the Patterson farm home. The block and gavel given to the Chapter years ago by a Patterson descendant, is banded in gold and engraving states it is of wood from the Treaty Elm, under the branches, where tradition states, the Shawnee Indians made their treaties as early as 1690. The three United States Government citations hung from the rear wall. They designated four years' service in selling three million dollars worth of War Saving Stamps from a street booth by Chapter members. A colonial flag was given to the Chapter by Mr. Walter B. Kern.

Distinguished visitors welcomed by the hostess included General and Mrs. Weikart; United States Senator James W. Hoffman, as mid-week speaker and Ex-Governor John W. Bricker, who closed the celebration. He was introduced by Hon. Lester L. Cecil, past State president of the Ohio Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Chester R. Hinkle, of radio station WING and promotor of the War Stamp booth, was general chairman; Mrs. L. E. Custer, secretary-treasurer of Historical Society; Mr. William M. Pettit, vice president general of the Sons of the American Revolution and Col. Roy G. Fitzgerald, president of the Historical Society and a colonel in World War I, were leaders in making the Dayton sesquicentennial the success that it was.

MINAH G. PETTIT

(Mrs. William M. Pettit),

*Special Vice Chairman of National Press Relations.*



## Navy Confers Citation on D. A. R. War Service Committee of Greater New York

ON Wednesday, April 24th, 1946, the Daughters of the American Revolution War Service Committee of Greater New York, which has operated an Officers' Service booth at the Hotel Roosevelt throughout the war, along with its regular activities, received a Certificate of Commendation from the Navy Department at a fitting ceremony at the Hotel Roosevelt. The Citation was accepted by Mrs. Harry D. McKeige on behalf of the Greater New York Committee. Sixty-three members of the committee received personal certificates from Captain Scarritt Adams who presented them for Rear-Admiral Monroe Kelly, U. S. N. Commandant, Third Naval District. The Citation read as follows:

To All Persons who shall see these presents

Greetings:

Be It Known that this

COMMENDATION

Is awarded to

For outstanding voluntary services contributing to "Recreation" of the U. S. Navy in the Third Naval District.

(Signed)

Monroe Kelly,

Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, Commandant,  
Third Naval District.

The War Service Unit is a special Committee created by our President General for the over-all purpose of conducting activities and giving services to the Army, Navy, Air Corps and Coast Guard. Daughters of the American Revolution War Service Committee War Work Room, Landing Craft Sponsoring and Post-War Employment are functions of this Committee. Work rooms were established in New York City which were supported by the Stamp Committee, through whose efforts approximately \$2,400 was collected. Responsibility for manning these work rooms rested upon the chapters in the Metropolitan District. Quantities of Red Cross garments, knitted articles, buddy bags, hospital mending and surgical dressings were made in these rooms.

Eighty-three Landing Craft Infantry crews were adopted and the crew of one LSM, one LST and the Liberty Ship SS

James Sullivan. Ships have been given gifts of washing machines, electric irons, toasters, victrolas, records, recreational equipment, Christmas boxes and a host of small items to make their living on ship board more enjoyable. Buddy bags, cards and letters have been sent by the thousand.

The battle flag of the LCI 588, adopted by the State of Kansas, has been received by the State of Kansas. It is tattered and smoke-marked but a precious and cherished gift from their crew.

The National Society is the first and only one of all organizations (including Federal) which made post-war employment plans while the men were still in the battle area and in action. Mrs. McKeige states that the Committee is meeting with wonderful success in placing boys who come to them for positions.

Gifts include:

1. Metropolitan type ambulance to Port Washington ..... \$2250.00
  2. Tryptych to Manhattan Beach Coast Guard Station ..... 275.00
  3. Furnished Lounge for the Air Transport Command, Domestic Division, 33 Pine Street, New York City ..... 550.00
  4. Tryptych for Aircraft Carrier Antietam ..... 350.00
  5. 1 large and 4 small surgical kits for our LCI ships ..... 100.00
  6. Hammond Organ for the Aircraft Carrier Bonne Homme Richard ..... 1510.00
  7. A.C. Automatic Phonograph and Public Address System for the A.P.A. 101 Combat Transport Montour ..... 215.00
  9. 200 Pipes to Pier 42, N.Y.C. for LCI ships crews ..... 50.00
  9. Tobacco to men at Brentwood Hospital, L. I. .... 25.00
  - 200 women now totals well over 100,000
  10. Radio to New Dorp Area Hospital ..... 25.00
- Voluntary service given by less than hours.

GRACE FERRY ANDERSON

(Mrs. Forrest M. Anderson),

New York State Chairman of  
Press Relations.



## Chapter House Dedicated, Fremont, Ohio

**F**EW of the twenty-five hundred Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution own their own Chapter houses. Fewer yet have been lucky enough to have such a home bequeathed and with an endowment for maintenance. When the members of the Colonel George Croghan Chapter found themselves possessed of the charming old home where their Chapter was organized in 1900, their hearts must have swollen with emotion, happiness and appreciation for having had a member with the devotion which the giver, Miss Minnie Louise Failing, had for the organization. Miss Failing was a charter member and the first secretary-treasurer of the chapter.

The Chapter House will be known as the "Minnie Louise Failing Home." Here are housed the treasures of her family and objects of art she herself gathered in her travels abroad. There are historic documents, the CHARTER and the framed portraits of all the regents of the chapter, grouped in the library of the house. Two of the charter members and thirteen of the regents of the Chapter are still living. The forty-sixth anniversary of the founding will be observed November 17th.

Dedicated in late summer, the bronze marker was unveiled by the State Regent of Ohio, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the pres-

ence of four Honorary State Regents—Mrs. Asa C. Messenger, Mrs. John S. Heaume, Mrs. James F. Donahue and Mrs. Alonzo H. Dunham; the State Vice Regent, Mrs. F. O. McMillen and the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler. These received the long list of guests following the dedication services.

Not only members of the Daughters of the American Revolution called during the afternoon hours but auxiliaries of patriotic societies, members of the city club federation and during the evening other groups, including men, honored the occasion and paid tribute to the memory of their fellow townsman with her gracious gift to the ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It really was a community and civic day for the town of Fremont.

"The Minnie Louise Failing House" takes its place beside other historic buildings in Fremont and is listed by the State of Ohio as a "place of distinction to be visited when you stop in Fremont." Remember when you tour the Buckeye state. Watch for the town-crier pointing the way to the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MINAH G. PETTIT  
(Mrs. William M. Pettit),  
*Special National Vice Chair-  
man Press Relations.*

## Report of the War Record of Narcissa Prentiss Chapter

**Y**OU will, I am sure, be pleased with the War record of Narcissa Prentiss chapter. As far as I have been able to obtain records we have over 63,000 hours. Up to date 63,202 hours have been turned in. I am afraid however that some of our members have been too modest.

The day after Pearl Harbor the War started for Walla Walla, a little city of eighteen thousand population, with ninety percent of our homes being occupied by their owners. The morning after Pearl Harbor the Army took over our Air Field. By June a heavy bomber base was activated and work started on a three-thousand bed Army hospital. Our town soon swelled to a population of 27,000. People opened their homes, made apartments in their basements and spare space, provided recre-

ation rooms at the Air Base and a temporary U.S.O. till the USO could come in and establish its own rooms. They furnished 60 Sun rooms and Hospitality rooms at the hospital.

Narcissa Prentiss chapter members were leaders in all this work. The Red Cross Production chairman was Mrs. Starr Sherman, our State Red Cross chairman, who used her own basement as a storage and production room till quarters could be established downtown. Often she worked till after midnight, getting things packed ready to ship. Mrs. Ralph Reser, another member, served as secretary-manager for an eleven-county Camp and Hospital Committee, giving over 28,000 hours. Day after day, week after week, she left home at six in the morning to return late at night, some-

times having to stay away overnight when visiting more distant towns. Under her leadership the hospitality rooms and sixty sun rooms at the Army hospital were furnished. She obtained radios, pianos, floor lamps and furniture, much of it from homes, to furnish these homes. Fifteen bicycles were obtained for boys to roam on when they were able.

Another member, Mrs. Violet Reser Hughes, ran a one-woman housing bureau. From seven in the morning till eleven at night her telephone or door-bell was ringing. She placed thousands of army personnel and their families in rooms or apartments. Her fame spread till she even received long distance calls from personnel being sent here.

Mrs. Beulah Rea did another type of work. Not being able to leave her ranch home many hours at a time, Mrs. Rea and her husband entertained over fifty boys in their home, many of them a week at a time, if they were unable to go home on furlough. These boys milked cows, rode horseback, ate big ranch meals and were as happy as it was possible to be away from home. Of course Mrs. Rea "mended them up" while they were there.

One member, Mrs. Grover Cookerly, had a group in her home every night for three weeks for a hot shower and dinner, while their quarters were being finished. Mrs. Harold Crawford, another member, walked miles delivering and collecting Red Cross work. One dear little lady on recovering

from a very serious illness caused by a traffic accident in which she lost her husband, did not stay home to grieve, or to worry about her son somewhere in the Pacific but gave 750 hours' service in the USO rooms this last year.

Many, many more opened their homes to army boys and their wives. We entertained army nurses, gave flowers to the sick, and served as Ladies in Grey A.R.C. Our chapter had very few members, who were not either too old or caring for young babies, who did not give generously of their time.

Our Army hospital is now closed and our Army base is being put on a peace time basis, our city has returned to a population of 24,000 but we are still carrying on our Gray Lady and Camp and Hospital work at the Walla Walla Veterans Hospital, established here after the First World War and now expanding and caring for all Veterans.

This last year alone we gave over half a ton of grease, a ton and a quarter of clothing and fifteen tons of paper from our chapter, besides our Red Cross work. We doubt that for its size many chapters have made a better report than Narcissa Prentiss chapter, in the little city of Walla Walla, Washington.

Yours sincerely,

MARION B. LANE

(Mrs. M. C.),

Regent.

## The Texas D. A. R. and Their Work with Texas State Colleges

TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES have been recipients of gifts from the Texas Society Daughters of the American Revolution for a long period of time. At first they took the form of Student Loan Funds but when demands for this type of loan became less necessary the colleges asked for other gifts.

During Miss Marion Mullins' term as State Regent the Chapters gave to the Texas State College for Women at Denton hermetically sealed cases in which a drawing room forms the background for attractively grouped figures wearing the actual gowns and accessories, or copies, worn by the Governors' wives at the in-

auguration of their husbands as State Governors. There is also the gown worn by Mrs. John Nance Garner, as wife of the Vice President of the United States and figures of a boy and girl dressed in the 1890 period to represent the Children of the American Revolution.

When Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers became Regent the State chose Southwest Texas State Teachers College at San Marcos. Here the Chapters have furnished a beautiful library to which the teachers and citizens alike proudly take all visitors. The walls are lined with bookcases in which have been placed valuable volumes

(Continued on page 602)

# *Committee Reports*

## **Manual for Citizenship Committee**

**O**RDERS for the new Daughters of the American Revolution Manual for Citizenship continue to pour into the office of the Corresponding Secretary General with interest evidenced in the new features of this basic Americanism text; namely, the latest information on how to become a citizen, from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the charts of Federal and State governments, the excellent discussion of a citizen's responsibility along with the political and economic systems, the new illustrations, and the complete glossary of terms used in a study of government. Here one finds all of the information needed for passing the Naturalization examinations. Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, who revised and compiled the new Manual, has made a special effort to keep the language simple and clear and to include lists of questions that will stimulate thinking, rather than mere memorization, so that the applicant for citizenship will develop a genuine understanding of this country and its form of government. Many schools over the country are delighted to use this booklet as one of their texts in government as herein are printed all of the basic documents upon which our government is founded. It is pleasing to note that the state regent of Nebraska has quoted from "The Citizen's Responsibility" in the new Nebraska State Bulletin.

### **FOREIGN WAR BRIDES**

Some chapters are reporting the entertainment of foreign brides of former American soldiers at teas or inviting them to be guests for the social hour at a Daughters of the American Revolution meeting as in one of the Georgia chapters. An understanding of American life and customs is developed in a social, friendly atmosphere. These brides appreciate having the Manual to study as they will be eligible for citizenship examinations after two years' residence. Mrs. P. Kirsted Pidgeon, National Vice Chairman of the committee, has suggested that each chapter undertake such an activity.

State Chairmen will kindly note that a questionnaire was attached to the letter for state chairmen. This is for your convenience and is to be returned not later than March 10, 1947, to the National Chairman. Let us make this a banner year for our committee with 100% of the states reporting on time. The roundtable held at Congress was both revealing and enjoyable. It is such a happy experience to have mere names come to life and next May we hope to enlarge the circle even more.

With best wishes,

LUCILE HORTON LATTING  
(Mrs. Howard Arthur Latting),  
*National Chairman.*

## **Radio**

**I**T IS a noteworthy point that the Radio Committee is able to announce for the first time that recordings will be available for use by radio chairmen. Our President General has made excellent recordings on four Daughters of the American Revolution subjects which can be obtained in the same manner as radio scripts from the Filing and Lending Bureau, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. You can arrange with your radio stations to have these records used. They are exceptionally fine and valuable. They were made at a Washington radio station through the cooperation of our national vice chairman of radio, Mrs. Joseph F.

Betterley, Bethesda, Maryland.

One record is on a subject of wide interest to Americans—"Valley Forge" and includes the Daughters of the American Revolution project of the Stone-Memorial Bell Tower. Another is Youth Conservation, telling of the two Daughters of the American Revolution Schools; the Approved Schools; Girl Home Makers; Junior American Citizenship Clubs; Good Citizenship Medals; and the Children of the American Revolution. Another is on Ideals for Service and gives the other Daughters of the American Revolution work—Advancement of American Music; Conservation, including the preservation of the

Redwoods in California; American Indians; Ellis Island and the therapy work. Another is Americanism, giving our great interest in maintaining the principles upon which this country was founded; Daughters of the American Revolution Manual for Citizens; National Defense in its broadest aspect, etc. These records will fill a great need and will be exceptionally fine because made by the President General. It marks an advance in our radio work. Last year Colorado and Iowa made records of the President General's talk when in their state and sent them to Chapter chairmen to use.

We are glad to welcome Mrs. Betterley as national vice chairman for the Washington area, for she is alert and enthusiastic and has done distinctive work. On Lafayette's birthday September 6, she arranged to have speak—under the auspices of the National Society, Daughters of the

American Revolution—over the Columbia Broadcasting System on a coast to coast network—His Excellency, the Honorable Henri Bonnet, Ambassador from France. On Constitution Day Gov. O'Connor spoke on the Baltimore station for the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution. She has had three senators speak; Hon. Solon J. Buck, Archivist of the National Archives; Mayor of Baltimore; Robert Lee Haycock, superintendent of schools for the District of Columbia; Mr. J. F. Betterley, superintendent of Post-Office Quarters on "Early History of Postal Service"; William Carr, officer in Richard Montgomery Society, C.A.R.; and many others. Every Sunday afternoon from five to five-fifteen she has an excellent program on an Alexandria, Virginia, station.

MARTHA TAYLOR HOWARD  
(Mrs. George Howard),  
*National Radio Chairman.*

## Motion Pictures and American History

**T**HERE is no need to remind any Daughter of the American Revolution of the importance of the past as a molding influence upon the future. Our organization takes its being from the founders of this nation. Their principles are ours. The traditions and institutions they created are the patterns we follow.

All of today's citizens can find in America's history a blue-print for the years ahead. And one of the clearest and most convincing ways to teach our history both at home and abroad is through the far-reaching medium of the motion picture.

Let us look, then, at the way the motion pictures have handled and conveyed the story of America.

A whole series of short films produced by Warner Brothers highlights great moments of the past. "Declaration of Independence" for example, brings its signers to life and points up the courage of their stand against tyranny. "Give Me Liberty" makes Patrick Henry's words ring with a meaning no printed page can carry. Another short, "The Perfect Tribute", and feature films like "Abe Lincoln in Illinois", "Alexander Hamilton", "Wilson", reveal the spirit of great leaders who helped to form and shape our democracy.

Films about freedom of the press, the

Bill of Rights and other phases of the struggle for civil liberties, are now making history vivid for school children. Cuttings from these and other films, combined with newsreel shots, have given us "Land of Liberty", a superb panorama of America from 1600 to 1938—from wilderness to wealth.

Our history is unique in its unremitting pursuit of freedom. Our freedom of the screen makes possible the truthful presentation of events, current and bygone. The facilities for such presentation are unparalleled; all that is needed is public demand.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, whose roots lie in the past, are a natural force to create this demand. We have a challenging responsibility to urge the motion picture industry to continue to draw upon our history for its themes.

We can best accept this responsibility if we put our knowledge of the past to use. Each one of us can find a point in America's growth which would make screen material and be a guidepost to tomorrow. Passed on to the makers of pictures, perhaps one or two of our suggestions might fall on fertile soil and result in another film which would interpret America to the world, so that her great figures and great moments

might pave the way to lasting peace.

By presenting the antecedents of democracy, simply but powerfully, the motion picture can give our neighbors abroad a real comprehension of what we mean by

"freedom", our most cherished national possession.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY  
(Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery),  
*National Chairman.*

## Junior American Citizens Committee

**I**N our exhibit booth in Atlantic City, at Continental Congress, New Jersey brought an unusual invitation-poster that would appeal to children.

It set forth our aims for our clubs concisely yet enthusiastically and if any State is interested I am sure that the State Chairman, Mrs. Charles Roberts, 2095 Elizabeth Ave., Westfield, would be happy to send one as a sample. They would be fine in every school.

I believe the following essay, that was sent in to the National Contest on "What it means to be a J.A.C." covers well the things our clubs are trying to do. It was written by Emma Mendoza grade 6A of the Bowie school in San Antonio, Texas. Quote; "What better way have we to achieve our purpose of being the leading nation of the world than by teaching good citizenship to the children of our land; for as the child, so is the man. What greater motto could there be than 'Justice, Americanism, Character,' the motto of all Junior American Citizens.

"This is what the motto means.

"Justice means that God expects us to do all that He teaches: we must love our neighbor as ourselves. If the entire world believed in Justice, the world would be a happy one.

"Americanism is the belief in the ideals for which we have just fought: the four freedoms—Freedom of Religion; Freedom of speech; Freedom to earn a living; Freedom from fear. Americanism is transforming the Japanese into a better race; they are now seeing what it means to be an American. Americanism says: Be Merciful, never selfish; be just and understanding. That is the code of all Junior American Citizens.

"If we believe in the Creed of the Junior Americans, and if we follow it in deciding our problems, we shall develop our Characters. We shall endeavor to make right decisions when faced with right and wrong choices.

"Every Junior American Citizen will thus become a strong link in our chain of good citizens; one weak link would lower the standing of our nation among the nations of the world.

"Don't you think that every boy and girl should belong to this organization of Junior American Citizens? It is a privilege to be a J.A.C. and to live by the motto of this patriotic organization."

This is not bad advice for every Daughter of the American Revolution is it?

MAYMIE DARNELL LAMMERS  
(Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers),  
*National Chairman.*

## Junior Membership

**T**HE Florida State Conference at Palm Beach has just ended. It is not my plan to bring you a resume of it but to emphasize the fact that those attending State, Regional and National gatherings gain an insight into the reason-for-being of DAR that is hard to get otherwise. Of course social contacts are wonderful and stimulating. We return each time to renew friendships of former conferences and to make new ones. Unless you experience this you cannot understand the enthusiasm others have for it. However there is a deeper significance to these friendships

across the country. Each friendship makes another link in the strength of an endless chain of patriotic zeal. This is not the time to sit down and fold our hands because a war has ceased. This is the time for good Americans to keep their minds alert despite shortages, strikes and other confusing matters that seem to be thrust upon us to divert our minds from the real issue at hand—that of keeping our country free. May every DAR Junior and Senior take heed.

Each one attending conferences learns more concerning our great function in



bringing education to hundreds of otherwise "forgotten" children and takes the enthusiasm for the cause back to her home chapter. (Yes, there are many forgotten children in our own country as well as abroad). Those attending "drink in" some of the poise, charm and tact with which those experienced officers conduct the sessions. This also is of great value to the home chapters.

Juniors, you are the Seniors of tomorrow. Are you acquiring experience from these wonderful conferences today which will enable you to be good leaders tomorrow? The strength of DAR in the years to come will depend upon your knowledge and zeal. If you have not attended conferences or National Congress this year, begin planning now to do so this coming season. Get a group interested early. You'll be surprised what Junior Assembly can do to and for you. You'll like it.

If you visit another city or part of the country do you attend Junior meetings

there? It's a grand idea. You will receive a warm welcome. They will be glad to learn of your home chapter activities and you can also take home some ideas from them. We welcome many visitors at Princess Hirihiagua Chapter each year; many come early in the fall and spend the winter. We even have an associate membership for them. Of course, only resort city chapters usually have this opportunity. We Juniors here enjoyed having Mrs. John Christie, Jr., (Eleanor) of the Mary Silliman Chapter Juniors of Bridgeport, Conn., with us for several meetings this spring. She told us of the music scholarship they give each year to some talented student. This is a splendid idea, carrying out our "Educate Young America" plan.

Remember, our magazine articles run each month of the year and your news is interesting. Write to me at 701 15th Ave. North East, St. Petersburg, Fla.

VORA MAUD SMITH,  
*Chairman, Junior Articles.*

## D. A. R. Student Loan Fund Committee

**T**HE Student Loan Fund Committee is a clearing house for reporting the chapter and state loans. There is no national loan fund. Reports come in from state chairman to the national chairman once a year and are reported by the national chairman to Congress. In this way the members of our Society have an overall picture of our loan work throughout the country.

Some states have very active funds and are doing a splendid piece of work. During the last several years there have not been very many requests for loans. States have invested their funds in war bonds

and the money is available when it will be needed.

Some chapters are building up a memorial endowment fund, the interest from which will be used for loans to students. Others lend from the principal of revolving funds, the borrowers repaying when able. In either way the fund is thus kept at a sizable amount to which additions are made from time to time by donors. These donors are glad to have the opportunity to honor distinguished ancestors, relatives and friends by their gifts.

MRS. LAFAYETTE L. PORTER,  
*National Chairman.*

## The Texas D. A. R.

*(Continued from page 598)*

of Texana literature and text books used in the public schools prior to 1919. "Books are still being received for this worthwhile project," Mrs. Lammers told the members of the State Conference at Nacogdoches when she spoke with pride of her project after her unanimous endorsement as a candidate for the office of Recording Secretary General on the ticket of Mrs. John Logan Marshall in 1947.

Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College at Nacogdoches, when asked by Mrs. Frederick Brewster Ingram, State Regent, what they would like, chose an Old Document Room furnished with needed tables and chairs with display and book cases and filing cabinets for such documents and maps. Here, too, is a Record for the showing of microfilms of old documents and papers not obtainable in the original.



# State Conferences

## MICHIGAN

THE forty-sixth State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan met March 27-28-29 at the Pantlind Hotel in Grand Rapids with 500 delegates and visitors registered. Chapters from Cadillac, Holland, Greenville, Ionia, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids were hostesses. Miss Laura C. Cook, who was completing three years of efficient and successful work as State Regent, presided. Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General, was guest of honor, giving an inspirational address at the banquet on Thursday evening, and broadcasting from one of the local stations.

Other broadcasts were made by Mrs. LaFayette Porter, National Chairman, and Mrs. Floyd A. Wilson, State Chairman of Student Loan, and by Mr. Theral T. Herrick, who is director of a "Citizenship Instruction Study" conducted by the University of Michigan under the financial sponsorship of the Michigan Daughters. Mr. Herrick also addressed the Conference, giving a report of his study and research in representative highschools in the state. Later he will publish a pamphlet giving methods and suggested plans for better teaching of citizenship. These will be distributed to all secondary schools in Michigan.

The opening luncheon on Wednesday was highlighted by an address by Mr. Robert McLaughlin of the State Department of Conservation, who outlined the work of the department in caring for the natural resources and recreational facilities and advised of ways in which the Daughters could aid in protecting our natural wealth.

The Conference was formally opened with the evening assembly Wednesday at which time Mrs. John Logan Marshall, First Vice President General, brought greetings. The speaker was Dr. Lawrence Preuss of the University of Michigan, who described the steps by which the United Nations Organization was developed and ratified.

On Thursday afternoon Chapter Regents gave three minute reports of their work.

Interspersed were such interesting items as presentation of gifts and the Americanism report which featured a talk "What America Means to a Foreign Born" by a naturalized Syrian priest of Grand Rapids.

While every minute was packed with interesting reports, business and greetings from distinguished guests, perhaps two events of the closing day stood out more vividly because of the human interest element. Two Indian girls who hold high-school scholarships from the Michigan Daughters were present and gave sketches of their tribal life and told of their plans for becoming nurses to minister to their people. Examples of beautiful basketry were on exhibition.

Then the Good Citizenship Pilgrims came in with formal processional. There were 200 Pilgrims in Michigan this year and most of them together with a number from previous years were present Friday morning. Mrs. Talmadge presented the \$100 Bond to the state winner, Miss Cecile Rinehart of the Highland Park Highschool, after which there was a program and luncheon for them.

The closing luncheon on Friday noon was in charge of the Holland Chapter. Decorations were wooden tulip filled shoes and windmills. Dutch songs were sung by Mrs. Leslie Tazelaar of The Netherlands, who was dressed in authentic native costume. Everyone went home chuckling over the "Mad Ending" staged by members of the State Board. In hilarious burlesque of Lewis Carroll, they indicated some of the trials of State Officers.

The election of officers for the succeeding three years resulted in the naming of Mrs. Chester F. Miller of Saginaw, State Regent; and Miss Harriet Simons of Marshall, State Vice Regent, with a very capable Board to support them.

Mixed with the serious business of the Conference was delightful music by Grand Rapids artists and a number of enjoyable social events which gave an opportunity for visiting and the renewal of friendships which bind our Society ever closer together.

CATHERINE LYMAN SHERMAN,  
*State Chairman of Publications and Printing.*

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 MARYLAND
 

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**H**IS Excellency, Herbert R. O'Connor, Governor of Maryland, and his Honor, Theodore R. McKeldin, Mayor of Baltimore, were among the speakers at the opening meeting of the 41st Maryland State Conference, March 13-14, at the Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore, at which Mrs. George Christian Viethier, State Regent, presided.

The Rev. Ronald H. Rowland, Liaison Officer of the Bishops Committee of the Army and Navy Commission, gave the invocation. Other clergymen who brought uplifting spiritual messages to the Conference at various sessions were Dr. Edward Cordell Powers, Maryland Chaplain of Sons of the American Revolution and Rev. John Sinnott Martin, Pastor, St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church.

Mrs. Maud H. Maulsby, Regent of the Thomas Johnson Chapter, extended a welcome on behalf of the eight hostess Chapters, which was responded to by Mrs. Irvine Miller of the Toaping Castle Chapter.

Governor O'Connor in his address urged the continuation of the great work of this organization and said "The D. A. R. stands for all that America means to the world." Mayor McKeldin warned that when we forget the sacrifices of our Fathers and neglect the teaching of the history of our country in the schools, our Flag will join those of other dead Nations.

Distinguished guests who brought greetings included, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, Mrs. Daniel M. Garrison, Mrs. Arthur P. Shanklin, Mrs. George Hamilton Stapp, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman and Mrs. Roy Bowker.

A beautiful memorial service was conducted by Mrs. R. Wellford Peach, State Chaplain, in memory of the twenty-eight daughters who had entered eternal life during the year. As each name was called the pages placed a white carnation in a great cross of galax leaves. Appropriate eulogies and music formed an important part in this lovely service.

The musicians who made enjoyable contributions during the sessions were Miss LaRue Shipley, Mrs. Eugene Higdon, Miss Dorothy Gebhardt, Miss Letitia Bernhardt,

Mrs. R. Poulton Travers, Miss Mary Lida Bowen and Miss Marian Chandler.

The reports of the State Regent, State Officers and Chapter Regents, as well as those of the Chairmen of State and National Committees, showed that a splendid amount of work of far-reaching values had been accomplished and that all Chapters in the State had been interested in some of the many phases of D. A. R. work.

During the banquet, at which many husbands joined their prominent wives, the diners were entertained by Den 4 Cub Pack, No. 168 Boy Scouts, with a pageant entitled, "History of the Flag" under the direction of Mrs. Frank J. Oles, Den Mother.

Mr. Harold Brahan, His Britannic Majesty's Consul in Baltimore, who spoke at the evening meeting, extended the hand of fellowship and stressed the importance of Anglo-American cooperation.

Mr. Howard Jackson, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, was also a speaker at the evening meeting and emphasized the sacrifices necessary to win and keep the peace.

Mrs. Charles Peace, State Chairman of Advancement of American Music, presented the awards, won in Maryland State song contest, to Mrs. Helena Fitzgerald, writer of the lyric and to Mrs. R. Poulton Travers, composer of the music.

Betty Lou Herring, Senior in the Sykesville High School, won the Good Citizenship Pilgrims prize and was presented with a \$100 Bond by Mrs. Henry Robert, Jr. Betty Lou received the gift with a gracious speech of acceptance.

The new State officers elected were, Mrs. James Heinlien Harris, State Regent; Mrs. Harry K. Nield, Vice Regent; Mrs. William G. Buckey, Chaplain; Mrs. George W. Whip, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Mark Reid, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Thomas S. George, Treasurer; Mrs. John E. Duker, Historian; Miss Nannie A. I'Anson, Registrar; Mrs. Samuel L. Byrn, Librarian and Mrs. C. O. Clemson, Editor.

A citation was presented to Mrs. Anthony Bonn and Mrs. Ernest E. Woollen, Chairmen of the War Stamp and Bond Booth at the Pratt Library, by Mrs. Roy Whitlock of the Treasury Department, who said it was most typical of the Daughters of the American Revolution to give so much time and effort to such a worthy cause.

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## MASSACHUSETTS

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THE Fifty-second State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, March 27-28.

The customary processional of Pages carrying the flags of the Country, State and Society escorted state officers, national officers and national chairmen, visiting state regents and guests to the platform at 10 A.M., when the State Regent, Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, declared the Conference in session.

The Reverend Gardiner H. Shattuck, Assistant at Trinity Church, Boston, gave the invocation. This was followed by the assemblage giving the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, repeating the American's Creed and singing one verse of the National Anthem.

The State Regent welcomed the members and guests and introduced the Governor's representative, Major Earl Barnard, who prefaced his address with the best wishes of Governor Tobin for a successful Conference.

The State Regent then presented the following national and state dignitaries: Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General; Mrs. John T. Gardner, Vice President General; Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, Librarian General; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, National Chairman of NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE; Mrs. Leroy Fogg Hussey, State Regent of Maine; Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, State Regent of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Alva N. Fisher, State President of the Massachusetts Society, C. A. R.

Greetings from the city of Boston were extended by Mr. William P. Sheppard, the Mayor's representative.

The State Regent's annual report showed the past year to have been a busy one, in which she attended 47 chapter meetings; compiled, in pamphlet form, from information supplied by the N. S. D. A. R., the "Story of Constitution Hall," with to date, 6250 distributed; and prepared, financed and distributed five issues of "Mass. D. A. R. News" to every chapter in the state.

Delightful music was furnished by Miss Gretchen Cook, concert harpist, a member of Minute Men Chapter.

Mrs. John T. Gardner, Vice President General and National Chairman of the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee, brought greetings to the Conference.

The 1942 prize winning essay on, "What Being a Good Citizenship Pilgrim Meant to Me," written by Carolyn Trimble, was read by Jane Young, 1945 Maine Good Citizenship Pilgrim, a member of the freshman class at Emerson College, Boston.

Mr. Philip C. Cashman, representing Mr. John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, addressed the Pilgrims on "Citizenship." Two hundred and five high school seniors had been selected by their schools, and one hundred and sixty-seven were able to attend the Conference. Miss Georgina Alger, 1945 Mass. G. C. P., drew the name of Miss Eleanor Flaherty, of Great Barrington, as winner of the \$100.00 war bond. Miss Flaherty not being present, the bond was presented by Mrs. Russell William Magna to Mrs. Peter I. Adams, regent of First Resistance Chapter, the sponsoring Chapter.

The afternoon meeting opened with the Memorial Service to the 143 deceased members, conducted by Mrs. Alfred Williams, acting State Chaplain. Mrs. Katharine Cunningham Gray Bingham, Regent of Warren and Prescott Chapter, was the soprano soloist.

The two speakers for the meeting following were Dr. George S. Miller, Vice President of Tuft's College, Medford, whose subject was "The Program of Education for Veterans," and Mrs. Brooks Potter, President of the American Epilepsy League, Inc., who spoke on, "Veterans with Epilepsy and their Problems." Mrs. Magna reported stamps and bonds purchases by members since the beginning of the war, \$171,687,399.23.

At the evening banquet and reception, attended by 250, the speaker was Mr. John B. Greene, Special Agent of the F. B. I., and the piano soloist was Miss Jacqueline Ott. Mr. Russell Leigh Jackson, President of the Mass. S. A. R., was among those present at the head table who brought greetings from his Society.

At the Thursday morning meeting the Tellers reported the election of Mrs. Warren S. Currier, of Newburyport, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Alfred Williams, of Pittsfield,

(Continued on page 610)

# The National Archives

BY GEORGE JAMES STANSFIELD

A BRIEF resume of the history of the National Archives might be of interest: The National Archives was created by an Act of Congress in 1934, and the first Archivist, Dr. Robert D. W. Connor, was appointed in October of that year. In the fall of 1941, Dr. Solon J. Buck became the present Archivist of the United States.

The erection of the National Archives Building, and the establishment of the National Archives marked the consummation of a movement for the scientific preservation and administration of the archives of the government of the United States that was launched more than a century ago. Because of the steps taken at the first meeting of the Continental Congress, in 1774, we have today 490 bound volumes of records constituting the Archives of the United States from then until 1789.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries many factors caused the destruction of valuable records. One of the most important of these was loss by fire. In 1800, just after the War Department moved to Washington most of the records from 1789 to 1800, including many pension claims, were so destroyed. The records of the American Revolution being kept by the Department of State at that time were saved for posterity. Other important fires were those of 1814, 1833, and 1871 and between 1873 and 1915 there were 250 fires occurring in government buildings. The growing mass of records combined with the realization of the dangers of destruction by fire led to several attempts to secure a fireproof building for the storage of records. It was not until after the first World War, in 1926, that appropriations were made for the present structure and the cornerstone of the building was laid in 1933.

The word *archive* in general connotes a body of related documents that because of their possible evidential value are preserved as records by the agency that created or received them or by its legitimate successor. The primary purpose of the National Archives is to make the experience of the Government and the people of the United States, as that experience is embodied in noncurrent records of the

Federal Government and related materials, available now and hereafter to guide and assist the Government and the people in planning and conducting their activities.

Its problem, very broadly expressed, is to bring about the efficient and economical management and disposition of present and future accumulations of records of the Government, to select such noncurrent records as have enduring value and so to administer them as to insure their preservation and to make the information in them readily available to the Government and the people.

There are approximately 700,000 cubic feet of records in the custody of the Archivist. In order to administer these records 15 divisions have been created, among which is apportioned the responsibility for dealing with the records and the record problems of all agencies of the Federal Government. The work of these divisions is supervised by a Director of Operations with the assistance of Staff Officials concerned with specific functions. (The latest organization chart dated October 25, 1945, will make this arrangement clear.)

The National Archives has endeavored to attain its goal by performing, as available resources and personnel will permit, these three major functions: The selection and segregation of Records, their processing and their service. Other functions are performed by the Division of the Federal Register and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

Only three Divisions are of particular interest today—The General Reference Division under Mr. Neil Franklin; The Division of Veterans Records under Mr. Thomas M. Owen, Jr.; and the War Records Office under the Director, Dr. Edward G. Campbell. The War Records Office was established July 1944 upon the combining of the War and Navy Department Archives. (My firsthand knowledge of work within the National Archives has been based upon my experience as the head of one of five sections within the Army Branch, War Records Office.) To obtain a clearer picture of the National Archives we may examine the three major functions in more detail:



In the selection and segregation of records, the Federal Government is paying a heavy price indeed for the sins of omission and commission of past generations of those responsible for its records. Their actions may be likened to those of a crew of reapers who, in harvesting a large crop of wheat, cut the weeds with the grain and, without eliminating the weeds or culling the wheat from the chaff, stored their reapings in barns, leaving the wheat unsalvaged. Succeeding crews, instead of salvaging the wheat, repeated the operation with the result that all the barns in the entire countryside were filled to overflowing. The overflow was stored in sheds and other available places no matter how unsuitable they were for the purpose. When all available places were filled, more barns had to be built. Now, it is obvious that the longer the salvaging of this wheat is delayed, the more difficult the task becomes. If it is to be salvaged, the sooner it is done, the better; and to prevent a recurrence of such a foolish and costly practice the next crew of reapers and their successors must be induced to refrain from harvesting the weeds, to cull the wheat from the chaff at the time of harvesting, and to store the wheat separately so as to facilitate its use.

As far as the processing of records is concerned, unless the permanently valuable records in the custody of the Archivist are so treated that their permanent preservation is insured, future generations will be deprived of any benefits from them. And even though they are perfectly preserved, if they are not put in shape for ready use, their value will be so limited as to place in question the expense entailed by their preservation. In order that the maximum benefits from the records of enduring value in the custody of the Archivist may accrue to the Government and the people now and in the future, it is incumbent upon the National Archives to take every possible precaution for their security and, within the limits of available resources, so to arrange and describe them that any desired information in them can be readily found.

The work of cleaning and fumigating records has been kept current, but large backlogs exist in the work of packing and shelving, repairing, arranging, and describing records. Since the beginning of the war, bodies of records to be arranged and described have been selected almost ex-

clusively on the basis of specific requests and the anticipated needs of Government agencies concerned with the prosecution of the war and with the solution of postwar problems. Even so, the arrangement and description of many bodies of records that fall within this category cannot be accomplished because of lack of funds.

Eighty percent of reference service has been made in response to requests for information needed to make administrative and military decisions, and their performance requires a high order of intelligence, skill, and knowledge of the records. Information has been provided on such topics as the role of military and naval forces in the administration of occupied territory, incentives used to increase civilian production, labor migration, transportation problems, food production and distribution, women in industry, fuel conservation, and the problems of small business. From among many special services of unusual interest there may be mentioned the provision of several hundred maps of enemy countries and of photographs, surveys, and charts of factories, power plants, pipe lines, and other strategic installations of the enemy for the use of the armed services and other war agencies. The National Archives through such reference services has been able to make a distinct contribution to the War.

During 1945 priority continued to be given to service that was contributory to the war effort, to the essential administration of Government and to the protection of the legal rights of individuals. Since the total number on the Staff of the National Archives was approximately 350 during 1945, the smallest staff since 1938, reference service to nongovernment searchers continued to be restricted. For that reason we encouraged individuals to come to the central search room to use materials, rather than by requesting information through correspondence, particularly by residents of the metropolitan area. My personal experience has been that arrangements made the day before for specific volumes will enable the Staff to have them await your visit to the central search room.

Those records having most interest to more people than any other group are those containing information relating to persons. These include census schedules, pension files, United States Army muster rolls and

applications for public land homesteads made before 1908, in which land office records can be used to trace the westward immigration of families.

A most important group of records for genealogical research is the population schedules of the Federal Census taken between 1790 and 1870. To give you some idea of their activity, during the fiscal year 1944-45, 25,454 census volumes were used in the central search room, and a large proportion of the 11,000 letters prepared by the General Reference Division involved inquiries relating to census schedules. During the past fiscal year, the original population schedules for 1880, 1910 and 1930 have been accessioned by the National Archives, but their use is restricted.

The largest and most important sources for genealogical data are the papers relating to approximately 4,680,000 inactive pension claims filed on the basis of military and naval service, commencing with the Revolution and continuing up to the first World War. The documents in a claim for pension based upon service in the Revolution differ somewhat from those relative to service in subsequent wars, in that there is usually no form application for pension nor official statement of service. The applications often consist of long and rambling statements of alleged service made by the applicant, or his widow, and by persons who served with him.

Information about persons found in the pension files of veterans of the Revolution and War of 1812 is furnished by The National Archives, since the early records of the War and Navy Departments are fragmentary and often the only existing record of service is that contained in pension files.

Other records of interest are the approximately 800,000 files relating to claims for bounty land based upon service from 1775 to 1855. For a detailed description of these records see "Records in the National Archives, Washington, D. C., of Significance for Genealogists" by Miss Elizabeth Bethel in the *American Genealogist*, Number 72, Volume 28, No. 4, April 1942, pp. 93-201. During the fiscal year 1944-45 nearly 11,000 "items" of pension and bounty land cases files from the Division of Veterans Records were used in the central search room.

Physically within the War Records serv-

ices, the Old Records Division of the Office of the Adjutant General reference the file of military service records of Enlisted men and volunteers to 1912 and Officers to 1917 relating to those persons no longer in United States service. At the time of the Revolution the muster roll was a handwritten form on which was listed the name of each person belonging to the organization concerned, his rank, where, when, and by whom mustered, period for which mustered, date of last payment, and by whom last paid. In the volume for remarks there appear data on transfers, promotions, leaves of absence, desertions, deaths, sicknesses or any other events that might have befallen the soldiers since the last muster.

Since every soldier listed on a muster roll had to be accounted for on the next roll of his particular company or staff organization, the complete service records of volunteers and regular members of the United States Army can be traced through these rolls. The National Archives, however, does not furnish such information from them, since it is a function of The Adjutant General's Office, which has retained the legal custody of these records, to supply official statements of military service. With the permission of the Adjutant General's Office, investigators may examine the muster rolls at the National Archives, or secure photocopies of them. The rolls of units of the Regular Army are filed by branch of service and thereunder by regiment and company, while those of the Volunteers are filed by State and then by regiment and company.

A word about restrictions:—both the Army and the Navy place definite limits on the accessibility of service records for research and general use but these restrictions are not different from those placed by the Departments on other records in their custody, nor do they differ in principle from the restrictions placed on similar records by the Veterans' Administration and the Selective Service System. In general, restrictions apply to types of information on record and not to particular collections of papers. The principal types of information to which access by the general public is forbidden are fundamentally three in character: (1) Information that was communicated to the Government in confidence; owing to the intimate relations of the agencies with vast numbers of citizens

it is deemed in the public interest that these agencies should hold such information confidential regardless of the attitudes taken by other agencies. (2) Information that might tend to defame the character of persons living or dead without any important public interest being served. (3) Information that might be made the basis of a suit against the Government.

In addition to these general principles, there are certain statutes cited by the War Department as forbidding any authoritative interpretation of service records of that Department by anyone except the Adjutant General or his authorized subordinates. This view is entirely justified. It is possible and proper for the Archivist of the United States or any other official in possession of papers received by him from the War Department to certify that a given document is a document received from the War Department purporting to outline the military service of an individual. But it is entirely different if the Archivist or anyone else outside the War Department certifies, on the basis of a paper received from the War Department, that a given individual had such and such military service. All that the custodian of the paper knows is that this paper shows that the individual's service was thus and so. Only the department creating the paper can know the facts behind the alleged statement of service.

Up to this time we have been discussing the information to be obtained from records for genealogical purposes. Most historians, however, have only the faintest conception of the source material available among the records of the Federal Government. In order to aid searchers using the 200,000 cubic feet of records in the War Records Office, the Archivist has made arrangements for easy access to the Library of the American Military Institute as a special library supplement to the excellent general facilities of the National Archives Library.

Few histories of the United States Army or of American military history have been written for the period after the American Revolution. Although many volumes have been prepared concerning the American Revolution, the National Archives collection has not been exhausted.

Several of the recent works have made extensive use of the unusual collection of

manuscript and printed sources available at the William L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor, Michigan, to mention the best known depository. Its beautiful *Guide to its Manuscript Collection* printed in 1942 is essential for any further study. Yet a great deal more can be done since a definite history has only been written through *The First Year of The American Revolution* (by Allen, French, Boston; Houghton Mifflin, 1934). This was based on Peter Force's *American Archives*, printed in the 1830's and '40's, which contains invaluable material relating to original documents of this period since lost.

For the benefit of the Library Committee we have prepared a selected list of volumes dealing with the military history of the American Revolution for those who might be interested to know the part their ancestors played in that war.

James H. Preston, *Revolution 1776*. New York: Harcourt Brace, 1933.

General Francis V. Green, *The Revolutionary War and The Military Policy of the United States*. New York: Charles Scribner Sons, 1911.

General John McAuley Palmer, *General Von Steuben*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1937.

Christopher L. Ward, *The Delaware Continentals, 1776-1783*. Wilmington: Historical Society of Delaware, 1941.

Carl Van Doren, *The Secret History of the American Revolution*. New York: The Viking Press, 1941; and *Mutiny in January*, 1943.

Esther Forbes, *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1942.

Hoffman Nickerson, *The Turning Point of the American Revolution*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1928.

Stephen Bonsal's *When the French Were Here*. New York: Doubleday Doran, 1945.

Two anthologies containing reprints of diaries of this period are Mathews and Wecter, *Our Soldiers Speak, 1776-1918* (Boston: Little Brown and Co., 1943), and Ben Ames Williams' *Amateurs at War* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1943).

Dixon Wecter's *When Johnny Comes Marching Home* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1944) is concerned with contrasting demobilization after the Revolution, the Civil War and the first World War.

To return to the National Archives and

its future, the volume of records facing the National Archives is tremendous. Records did not win the war. But the fact remains that without records, which constitute the administrative mind of any large organization, the war could not have been won. Even the capitulation of our enemies was witnessed and symbolized in the documents signed at Reims and in Tokyo Bay.

The job of making and preserving a record of all that the Government does is a big one, even in peacetime. In wartime it is an undertaking beyond any easy imagining. Over 10 percent of the whole population of the United States worked for the Government during the war, in uniform or out, and probably half of the entire national income was collected and spent by the Government. To a surprising degree the details of an economic activity, and even of our daily lives, had to be regulated by the Government during the war. And all the million and one daily acts and decisions that make up this vast process of running a government and prosecuting a war have to be recorded, at least temporarily.

This process costs a lot of money—several hundred million dollars a year. And it creates a lot of paper—by the end of the war the Government had something in the neighborhood of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 cubic feet of records. It is hard to make a figure like that mean much. That many records would fill 18 buildings the size of the present National Archives Building. In four-drawer file cabinets placed

side by side they would line the railroad tracks solidly from Washington to Chicago. Dumped out they would cover an acre of ground and pile up nearly as high as the Washington Monument.

Of these estimated 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 cubic feet of records created during the present war some 400,000 cubic feet are the War Department service records created from 1912 to 1945 as well as 115,000 cubic feet of similar Navy Department records. The Veterans Administration has now about 250,000 cubic feet of records relating to claims and clerical records with the start of its period of creation of files.

In conclusion, records are basic tools for the orderly planning and management of the activities of the Government and the people. Thus any direct activities of the National Archives and any assistance rendered by it to other Government agencies that will result in discarding tools of temporary usefulness as they become useless and in keeping tools of permanent usefulness in good condition and orderly arrangement so that they will be readily available when needed are not only justified but are duties that are incumbent upon the agency to perform. Any progress that it has made or will hereafter make in achieving its primary objective will facilitate the administration of Government, aid in establishing the rights of the Government and of the people, and contribute to the increase of knowledge and the satisfaction of needs for information.

## Massachusetts

(Continued from page 605)

State Chaplain, and Mrs. Chester F. Melendy, of Wollaston, State Treasurer.

Mrs. Mary Alice Brown, Betsy Ross Chapter, gave an excellent talk on "Education in Early New England." The death of Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, State Regent 1916-20, Honorary State Regent and Librarian General 1920-23, was presented in a Resolution by Mrs. R. K. Noyes. The state officers and state chairman's reports showed large accomplishments in all departments.

Attendance at the Conference was 743.

State chapter membership, 5842, a net gain of 57; contributions to the Massachusetts War Project, Mobile P. X.'s for Veterans Hospitals, \$2,716.51.

The helpful Pages were: Mrs. Miles N. Clair, chairman; Miss Winnifred H. Nevius, vice chairman; Mrs. Thomas P. Cox, Page to State Regent; Mrs. Gilbert C. Adams; Mrs. Robert H. Borowski; Mrs. William Johnson and acting Page, Mrs. Lee Groner.

MARIAN PRESCOTT BROWN,  
(Mrs. H. J.),  
State Historian, D. A. R.

# Christmas with Our Commander-in-Chief During the Revolution

## CHRISTMAS 1775

**E**IGHTY yoke of oxen were dragging the cannon from Fort Ticonderoga to Cambridge over the snow to help keep Howe blockaded in Boston. Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold were invading Canada—one via Lake Champlain and the other via the Maine wilderness. Montgomery was killed; Arnold was wounded. During that Christmas Season, Washington raised over his camp a flag showing 13 alternate stripes of red and white and combined crosses of Saints Andrew and George. Early the next year, Howe was driven to Halifax.

## CHRISTMAS 1776

The next summer Howe landed on Long Island and defeated Washington in a great battle. Then he pursued the colonials across New Jersey to Trenton, where he missed Washington by a few hours. So desperate was the situation when Washington made camp with more than 3,000 shivering patriots who were left, that Thomas Paine sat down in the camp and wrote—"These are the times that try men's souls."

The darkest hour, however, was the one before the dawn. 'Ere the river should freeze and let the British cross and annihilate his small army, Washington resolved on a desperate plan. Late on Christmas night in 1776, in the midst of a driving storm of sleet, the general transported about 2300 men across the ice-filled river and fell upon the Hessians, who were sleeping off their Christmas revelries at Trenton. Their commander was killed and their entire force captured.

Lord Cornwallis, who was about to embark for England, thinking the war was over, hastened back but Washington eluded him, defeating three British regiments at Princeton and sending Cornwallis back in panic to New Brunswick.

## CHRISTMAS 1777

Christmas 1777 found the patriots at Valley Forge. The British were occupying Philadelphia and foraging on the country round about. Washington evacuated Fort Mifflin in the Whitemarsh district

and on December 19th reached Valley Forge with 11,000 men. He had been defeated at Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown. 3,000 died at Valley Forge before spring from insufficient care and clothing. It is unnecessary for us to recite their hardships but we can realize that every one there understood how inadequate were their supplies. Christmas joy was confined to those who occupied Philadelphia. The one ray of hope for Washington's men this winter was the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga.

## CHRISTMAS 1778

The British had landed at Savannah, which gave our ancestors more worries and again made Christmas a sad season. General Clinton was in New York with the British army enjoying the same glorious festivities in which they had reveled in Philadelphia the year before. During the year the French had allied themselves with Washington, which was 'the only bright spot of the Yuletide.

## CHRISTMAS 1779

The English General, Clinton, sailed from New York for the conquest of South Carolina with an army of 8,500 while Washington was near New York watching that city.

John Paul Jones had won his victory over the Seraphis after capturing more than 300 British vessels and George Rogers Clark had won great victories through the west.

## CHRISTMAS 1780

Arnold and Andre had held their secret conference and Andre had been captured, while Arnold had fled to the British. Washington in despair said to Hamilton, "Whom can we trust now?" The Continental army was in rags and their money was worthless. Washington wrote in his diary that he could hardly begin another campaign without generous help from France.

## CHRISTMAS 1781

Had Christmas occurred in the summer of '81 it would probably have been the saddest of them all, for nothing had saved the cause except the help from France. King Louis had sent 2 million francs in



gold and 7,000 men. However the British were still winning in the South. That autumn Washington took a long chance. While he was deceiving Clinton into believing that he was preparing to attack New York, he slipped off to Yorktown and brought about the surrender of Cornwallis who had foolishly allowed himself to be bottled up there. The great victory had come on October 19th and although it was in nowise certain that the British had ceased their efforts to conquer America, yet by December it was evident that the peace party in England was in the ascendancy. So Christmas of 1781 was the first really happy one of the whole war period.

On November 30, 1782 an agreement with the British was reached and the peace treaty was finally signed in Paris on September 3, 1783. That Christmas Eve 1783 Washington resigned his commission and went home to Mount Vernon. He attended divine service on Christmas A. M. and the other events described in a diary by one of his relatives present are as follows: "The General and Madame came home on Christmas Eve and such a racket as the servants made, so happy were they. Three handsome young officers came with the master. All Christmas afternoon, stately ladies and gay young men and women called to pay their respects and to do them honor."

We may be approaching a Christmas that in some way resembles those we have sketched. Some would have us hope that it may be like the Christmas of 1781—but we are certain that in many aspects it will

be a sober and serious period. Phillips Brooks, in his poem "The Voice of the Christ Child," gives us a thought worth our consideration this year:

"The earth has grown old with its burden  
of care,  
But at Christmas it always is young;  
The heart of the jewel burns lustrous and  
fair  
And its soul full of music breaks forth on  
the air,  
When the song of the Angels is sung.  
It is coming, old earth, it is coming to-night  
On snowflakes which covered thy sod;  
The feet of the Christ-child fall gently and  
white,  
And the voice of the Christ-child tells out  
with delight  
That mankind are the children of God.  
On the sad and the lonely, the wretched and  
poor,  
The voice of the Christ-child shall fall;  
And to every blind wanderer opens the door  
Of a hope which he dared not to dream of  
before,  
With a sunshine of welcome for all.  
The feet of the humblest may walk in the  
field  
Where the feet of the holiest have trod;  
This, this is the marvel to mortal revealed.  
When the silvery trumpets of Christmas  
have pealed,  
That mankind are the children of God."

Read before the Germantown Chapter  
N.S.D.A.R. at the December meeting 1944  
by Julia S. A. Davis, Historian.

## Death of Prominent Members

MRS. HENRY A. BECK (JOINE G.) died August 30th, 1946. Mrs. Beck was State Regent of Indiana 1915-18 and Vice President General 1923-26.

MRS. RALPH L. CROCKETT (FLORENCE T.) died September 2nd, 1946. Mrs. Crockett was State Regent of New Hampshire 1938-41 and Librarian General 1941-44.

MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS (KATE BITTING) died in September 1946. Mrs. Reynolds was State Vice Regent of North Carolina 1908-11, State Regent 1911-15, Vice President General 1918-21 and Honorary Vice President General 1938 until the time of her death.

MRS. LOGAN S. GILLENLINE (FLORA MYERS) died on October 11th, 1946. Mrs. Gillentine was State Regent of Tennessee 1922-24, Vice President General 1924-27 and Historian General 1929-32.

## Editorially Speaking . . .

DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

AT the time I am writing this in September two things are distressing to any editor. One is the increasing scarcity of newsprint paper which has not been expected this length of time from V-J Day. The other trouble is the threatened strike among printers throughout the country which would threaten the continuity of publication of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine as well as that of other newspapers and magazines throughout the nation.

No one may guess what will be the outcome, we can only hope for the best and that the differences between Labor and Capital will be adjusted in the printing industry.

Of course this means that we cannot, for the present at least, return to our normal size or make other improvements upon which we had been counting since the war ended.

But we shall carry on with a sense of gratitude for the good which has come to us with the cessation of hostilities. It takes time to make all things right after such a terrible conflict but we must all pull together for this result.

I am most grateful to all of you for observing our early deadlines. They are more needed than ever.

I must remind you again, however, that you cannot expect to see items printed within at least two months after they are submitted.

Please observe our rule about not accepting clippings about chapter events. We can accept items only that are typewritten in double space, on one side of the paper, and not more than 300 to 500 words, only unless through special arrangement with your editor.

Please do not send pictures unless they, too, have been arranged for.

With best wishes for a blessed Thanksgiving,

Faithfully your Editor,  
ELISABETH E. POE.

DEAR SUBSCRIBERS:

THE latter part of September and the early part of October your Chairman attended many State Conferences and State Fall Meetings and it was pleasing to note how many times the Magazine was mentioned in the reports of officers and chairmen.

When queries were made the answers often contained the words "in the magazine of such a date we found, etc." showing that answers to most questions may be found in our pages.

The suggestion has been made that we reprint in pamphlet form all the articles on Parliamentary Procedure which have been published in the Magazine since 1938 to the present time as each article bears particularly on the work of our Society. What do you think of the idea?

The magazines of former years have been found to be of great value in the redecorating and refurnishing of the State Rooms in Memorial Continental Hall as the written articles show just what has been given to and placed in the rooms.

As these magazines of the past have proven of service so can these of today if you will subscribe now, read these magazines and save them for future reference.

And in this way you too can be of greater service to your Chapters, your State Societies and the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yours most cordially,

ISABELLE CUSHMAN NASON,  
National Chairman.

◆ ◆ ◆

# Memorial Bell Tower, Valley Forge

CONTRIBUTIONS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1946

Window— Stained Glass		STATE	Floor Section \$250.00	Wall Section \$250.00	CHAPTERS				Honor Roll \$10.00	Persons Honored \$100.00	Other Gifts to Building Fund	Money at Valley Forge Rec'd before Sept. 1945
Quota	Paid				Chapters \$25.00	Juniors \$12.50	C.A.R. \$12.50	J.A.C. \$12.50				
\$86.25	\$88.30	Ala.	\$	\$	\$87.50	\$	\$	\$	\$240.00	\$	\$	\$
1.00		Alaska										
18.95	23.45	Ariz.			87.50				140.00			15.00
52.15	45.10	Ark.							190.00			
246.15	290.48	Calif.	250.00	250.00	912.50				1,480.00	100.00		10.00
109.60	161.93	Colo.	250.00		237.50				280.00		21.74	
2.40	2.35	C. Z.										
247.00	229.35	Conn.	250.00		332.50				250.00		3.20	
16.15	16.80	Del.							50.00			4.00
177.70	186.15	D. C.	250.00		350.00				850.00		80.00	570.00
112.35	112.83	Fla.	153.00		100.00				200.00		70.55	10.00
220.75	207.08	Ga.	250.00		287.50				220.00			
8.65	1.30	T. H.			37.50			12.50	20.00			
21.15	21.50	Idaho			112.50				60.00		10.00	
378.45	256.09	Ill.	250.00		1,100.00				2,450.00			480.55
270.60	270.60	Ind.	250.00		800.00	12.50			870.00			
204.90	46.51	Iowa	250.00		75.00						36.50	1.00
132.25	73.99	Kans.	250.00		325.00							103.00
138.55	152.25	Ky.			300.00				1,240.00			40.00
61.70	54.64	La.	250.00	250.00	312.50				490.00			
96.05	93.05	Maine			12.50				370.00	100.00	30.00	
78.50	112.00	Md.	250.00		375.00				250.00			20.00
286.55	249.35	Mass.	76.00		300.00				560.00			152.00
221.75	221.75	Mich.	250.00		175.00				390.00			57.05
103.15	88.37	Minn.	107.50		512.50				510.00		5.00	135.00
82.45	104.65	Miss.	250.00		85.00				590.00			10.00
214.60	128.64	Mo.	250.00		324.50				200.00			
29.15	31.20	Mont.							590.00	100.00	21.00	
96.85	4.90	Nebr.			37.50				70.00			
4.15	4.30	Nevada			25.00				20.00			20.00
100.15	77.35	N. H.			37.50				70.00			5.00
250.35	251.24	N. J.			812.50				1,010.00		26.00	82.10
20.30	13.40	N. Mex.	117.71		25.00				10.00		14.00	255.00
692.50	291.30	N. Y.	250.00		812.50	25.00			930.00	200.00	79.85	120.00
141.95	167.95	N. C.	250.00		162.50				330.00			57.05
13.75	14.25	N. Dak.	50.00									
378.30	365.64	Ohio	250.00		1,123.50				2,035.00			
77.40	43.35	Okla.			50.00				180.00		10.00	10.00
57.75	19.90	Oregon	250.00		125.00							
576.35	237.19	Pa.	250.00		699.50				2,521.00		1,228.00	6,207.35
		Pa. Jrs.	83.42					12.50				
59.30	49.40	R. I.	250.00		175.00				60.00			
102.05	106.65	S. C.	250.00		212.50				300.00			
20.10	5.80	S. Dak.	2.10		62.50				20.00			10.00
142.65	75.30	Tenn.	5.50		387.50				370.00			10.00
220.25	106.80	Texas	356.50		250.00	12.50			350.00		11.55	15.00
10.05	9.55	Utah	170.00		37.50				30.00		5.00	10.00
75.15	77.53	Vt.		245.00	100.00				890.00			25.00
196.95	209.45	Va.	250.00		375.00				250.00			7.00
85.70	80.80	Wash.	250.00		225.00				280.00		14.00	212.00
138.50	144.55	W. Va.			250.00				540.00		10.00	
102.30	.80	Wis.	35.00		200.00				100.00		12.30	
19.05	12.60	Wyo.			32.50						10.00	
		France			25.00							
		Other Or- ganizations	1,750.00	250.00	25.00				10.00			
Totals	\$5,719.71		\$8,656.73	\$995.00	\$13,510.00	\$50.00		\$25.00	\$22,866.00	\$500.00	\$1,698.69	\$9,653.10

Total through September 30, 1946

\$57,954.52

Charts appearing in subsequent issues of the Magazine will give the latest available figures from the Treasurer General's office, plus figures sent to the office of the Historian General by the State Treasurers, giving dates on which amounts were mailed to the Treasurer General.

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(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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